JOURNAL OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Vol. VI OCTOBER, 1918 Number 10

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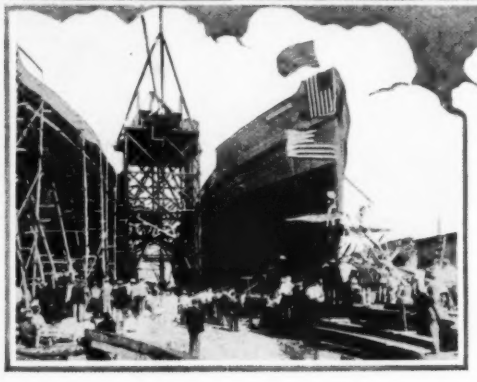

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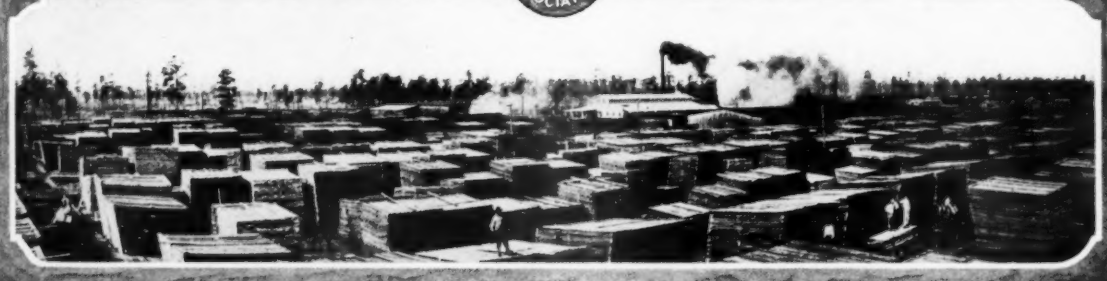

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The building to the left is the rear of St. John's Chapel, now being torn down

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Shadows and Straws

ON DAMP MORNINGS, when there is calm and the surface of the lake lies unruffled and the belts of fog hang like wraiths on the mountainside, or even when a soft wind is blowing from the south, the wood-stove in the kitchen is very likely to smoke obstinately when the fire is being made. At such moments one is confronted with the choice either of waiting patiently until a sufficient volume of heat has accumulated to lift the inert bank of dampness in the chimney—risking the chance that the bank will prevail and leave no fire at all—or of rushing quickly to the adjoining room to light a flare of newspapers in the other stove; this, supplementing the heat-volume in the chimney with a sudden rush, generally starts the necessary upward current. But there is a pleasant fascination in hazarding the success of the smoldering flame in the kitchen stove, and one often lingers to watch the struggle.

The hope of victory is in no sense nourished by experiences. On the contrary, past performances teach that the chances for winning are slim. Yet, one still yields and lingers. The result is not a pressing thing after all. There is no train to be caught, and no clamorous duty calls. And it is a most pleasurable occupation, at the start, to survey the stove with a critical eye. Is the volume of smoke that pours forth increasing or diminishing? It is not easy to determine. There are so many loose joints on the top that the problem requires a careful calculation, and having wagered heavily against odds, one is not easily freed from subconscious tendencies to estimate favorably to the wager. The soft masses rise in lovely curls and queues and spirals with silent swiftness, and are turned gently back by the ceiling; but truth compels record of the fact that they generally end all doubt as to the issue by driving one to the next room to light the flare in stove number two.

BUT THERE ARE CERTAIN JOYS of contemplation which do compensate, in some measure, for the experience which is, after all, fairly infrequent. One might say more truthfully, perhaps, that there is one sure joy always to be derived from scanning the oven door. The eye, during the smoky period, may wander up and down and well over the surface of the stove within its purview, but inevitably it comes to rest at the door which guards the oven opening. It is oblong in shape. It has a simple molding at the edge and a raised panel in the center. Around the edge of this panel the designer has chosen to symbolize the purpose of the whole by a riotous stream of flame. This runs quite around the four sides of the panel and, in its cast-iron rigidity, has a rather awesome aspect. Instead of expressing the joyousness of fire harnessed to the service of man, the tongues of flame rather bear witness to the relentless voracity of fire choosing to devour. They even suggest burning at the stake or the doom of a prairie fire, or a vast conflagration. A small matter, at most, for it is the field of the raised panel which commands the center of interest.

This is strewn with a medley of letters which could have come only from a stove foundry. It really takes a second or two to decipher them and get their meaning. But after that, no matter how much the stove may smoke or how thickly the cloud may fill the small kitchen,

one is left with a subject for reflection which claims an interest of more than passing strength. "Art Bay State" is what those letters say, and over and over again you ask yourself why "Art Bay State?"

Does This Stove Date Back to 1869? That was the year in which the manufacturers of Massachusetts petitioned the Legislature of the Bay State, requesting it to direct the Board of Education "to report definite detailed plans for the introduction of drawing in the public schools." The London Exhibit of 1851 had shown English manufacturers the possibilities of adding some kind of training in "art" to the equipment of their designers; Massachusetts was following suit, because design was languishing. The Centennial came along and gave a great impetus to the teaching of drawing in our public schools, but it is curious to read, fifty years later, the following resolution recently passed by an American organization:

Whereas, The American Federation of Arts at its Ninth Annual Convention, held in Detroit, May 23 and 24, 1918, devoted the greater part of its discussions to the problems of Industrial Art; and

Whereas, It was shown that good design and the highest type of workmanship in American manufactures are absolutely necessary to enable the United States to hold a foremost place in the world's commerce; be it therefore

Resolved, That the American Federation of Arts urge the Federal Board for Vocational Education, which controls the funds appropriated through the Smith-Hughes Law, to adopt the principle that industrial art be given a prominent place in all vocational education supported by this law.

Then, One Also Calls to Mind the various other appeals of a like nature which have made themselves manifest during the last few months, for that "foremost place in the world's commerce," and there seems suddenly to bloom a clear relationship between these appeals, which are faithful copies of the vintage of '69, and "Art Bay State." An unmistakably practical financial reason appears as the basis of the argument, just as "Art Bay State" was an effort to coin a profit out of the mysterious connection which the manufacturer sought to establish between the seeker for a stove and art. Art, in other words, was to add a value to the stove; not a value which should be expressed in good design (the "Art Bay State" upholds all the traditions of stove ugliness) or in terms of more heat with less fuel, but in terms of an added price for the "Art." It was a kind of shell game, in which a word full of front parlor connotations should impress the purse of the householder seeking a stove.

It is even worth while, along this same line, to consider yet another resolution, to another effect, and yet like in its import:

Whereas, The Civic Art of the United States will be vitally affected by the standard set in housing and in town planning by the Federal authorities, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Arts in Convention assembled commends the interest already shown in this direction by the Federal authorities and urges as respects any permanent buildings to be erected that it establish in all such works a high standard for housing workers equal to that in force in any other nations, and be it

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Federal authorities in charge of housing and be given to the press.

This, you will see, is aimed not at the stove but at the house! The preamble does not pretend to occupy itself with a human problem, or to stoop to a recognition of the gravity of the war emergency in house shortage, but adopts that patronizing attitude which daintily condescends to raise its lorgnette upon a question of "civic art," whatever that is. Art is not for man, as Mr. Stein reminded us last month, but man is for art! His house is for civic art! His work is for industrial art!! His education, when raised to the *n*th power, is for fine art!!!

In the problem of housing, translated into art vernacular, one visualizes the picture of a disciple, who, aroused to the fact that the world is talking about homes for workmen, calls the parlor-maid and issues these instructions: "Mary, Mrs. Jellaby is coming to talk about housing; get out that little figurine of civic art and put it on the mantel where it will be sure to be seen."

This absurdity, convulsingly ridiculous and pathetically tragic at the same time, is again exemplified in the winter program of the Washington Society of Fine Arts, which proposes to include a lecture on housing under the course on civic art. More than that, it is set forth that the lecture is to be delivered by Mr. Charles Moore, the Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, a rather personal matter which we hesitate to mention, save that it is necessary to show the connection of Housing + Civic Art = Fine Art,

which it is sought here to establish. (It is a society of "fine arts," remember.) We do not believe that Mr. Moore really regards the housing problem as one of civic art, or that on his recent visit to England he was so far led astray by the economists, or even the architects of that country. "Civic art" is a concession made to that movement, which, having staked its all on the word "art," must, in its opportunism, translate everything into terms of that long-suffering word. We imagine that Workmen's Compensation will be discussed as a problem of "industrial art," and that Mothers' Pensions will be classed as "maternal art," whenever either of those questions attains a prominence which justifies the patronization.

ARCHITECTS BEWARE! Of all the pests which beset your problems, none can be more fatal than this persistent effort to parade you as engaged upon problems of art. The world, all unknown to the long-deluded followers of that shibboleth, is preparing to scrap the whole business,—lock, stock, and barrel,—and of architects the new order will demand a service which every sensible man will shun as he would a snake, if it is put forth as a specimen of "art." You have suffered long and far too silently, as one passionless soul after another has wept hot tears over your desolate abandonment by a careless world. Too listlessly have you sat by and watched the effort to raise architecture from the dead by the lifting of pale hands to Heaven and the crying out to the mad millions: "Stop, and listen to the voice of Art! Art! Art! Industrial Art! Civic Art! High Art! Decorative Art! Applied Art! Household Art! Domestic Art! FINE ART! SUPERFINE ART! SUPER-SUPERFINE XXX Art!" And the silly world hurries by and goes on its way, as oblivious as though an owl were hooting at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street at 11 o'clock on a Saturday night.

ARCHITECTS BEWARE! Not only has the opiate failed to still the troubled world, until life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness may be followed along rose-garlanded paths, but there are thieves who would rob you in the night, and steal, not only the trash of your purse, (they think that art has made you rich!) but the magic name of art itself. A paragraph to this effect was culled from the Washington *Evening Star* very recently:

"At the next meeting of the Beaux-Arts Salon, Miss Somebody-or-other will lecture on art *and similar subjects*."

Isn't it funny? And isn't it sad?

Reflection, continuing long after the fire has begun to burn brightly and the sun has streamed down from the wooded heights of the dark mountain, only confirms the impression that the cart still continues to be kept before the horse. Indeed, at moments, one gets the feeling of a great shadow, swooping down upon life, and of a monstrous monopoly which seeks to control the exercise of the creative powers for the favored few. It is a monopoly which our mechanistic age has emphasized and perhaps made unavoidable, but at a time when the world is battling as never before for freedom, even though it be only vaguely conscious of what freedom means, these efforts to impress us with the fact that unless we seize upon art and use it in our industries we shall pay a heavy penalty, seem a pathetic perversion of the word art, if it can possibly be accused of any further perversions.

It still seems to be thought that by some magic of subjecting boys and girls to yet more "teaching," conducted in the sacred name of art, we shall be quite able to solve, without the slightest difficulty, those industrial obstacles before which our foremost economists stand in utter doubt. Such presentations of our problem as Hobson has made in "Democracy after theWar," or as Edward Carpenter sets forth in "Towards Industrial Freedom," seem to sicken one completely of this eternal cant about art. The very fact that we have ceased to call many forms of activity "work," in order that we might raise them to the supposed dignity of "art," only reveals the depth to which we have sunk in our ostrichlike refusal to see the problem as it is.

DEMOCRACY MEANS INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM. Industrial freedom means the end of that kind of industrialism which stifles and kills the creative powers of most workmen whether they strive with hand or brain.

To free the workman means to set free a host of creative forces, from which alone we may expect any hope for the revival of a kind of work-

manship which will develop an affection for beauty of form and proportion. If democracy means anything at all, it means this, and not that a part of our youth is to be given over to the stilted stuffiness of learning "art" from a teacher who is generally as incompetent to deal with the real problem as we are to end the war by relying on art.

NOR IS IT EVEN ASTONISHING that in a nation where everything has been done to explain art, to evaluate art, to glorify art, to put it out in packages guaranteed to cure any form of social or economic disease, a great metropolitan newspaper should devote one whole page, done in sepia, to patting the proletariat on the back by telling it this: "Europe's Famous Cathedrals to be Restored by American Artisans." Note the word "artisans." This is a frank bid for the labor vote. A well-regulated magazine would have said "artists," but newspapers are wiser and more experienced.

This one shows a picture of a demolished church, with other pictures to indicate the artisans at work and the kind of stained glass window with which "America has taken upon herself the gigantic task of rehabilitating Europe's famous cathedrals which have felt the blows of German Kultur." Think of it! Rheims, to be handed over by the French Government for us to refill its shattered windows —windows that could no more be restored than the dead could be resurrected from the battlefields. And yet, it is not astonishing, after all, that the great mass of our citizens should feel that we are quite capable of taking on a little job such as making an order of stained glass windows for Rheims, just as we would take an order for so many shiploads of cement. Yet, let us not chide their ignorance, but rather think upon the teaching they have had. Long have they listened to the clamor of art for recognition. Not as the by-product of Life, which it is, but always as something apart, isolated, pedestaled, put in a museum, or in the front parlor. Never, indeed, as related to ALL LIFE and ALL WORK! Now, when war has shown us these subterfuges in all their nakedness, comes the new plea, in the form of a threat, telling us that without art we shall lose that "foremost place in world commerce!" Back we go to "Art Bay State!"

Therefore, out of all this specious and superficial rubbish, how can there grow up any appreciation of the state of life among those workmen of France who filled their churches with work which we can but reverence on our knees?

The hope for art in America lies in an ever-increasing degree of industrial freedom and a fuller and ever fuller measure of democracy. The pretended royal road indicated by the clamor of the self-exalted few leads only toward a mirage.

The New Institute Committee on War and Post-War Conditions

(Personnel to be published in November)

DUE to the difficulties inhering in a widely separated Board of Directors, the task of appointing this Committee and of outlining its work has taken longer than was anticipated. The problem is by no means a simple one in any of its phases, as may be understood by reading through the following suggestions, offered by the Board for the guidance of the Committee:

The Committee on War and Post-War conditions is created for the purpose of embracing an opportunity growing out of the war.

It is charged with a task of study and suggestion.

Study: Of the whole field of the architect's usefulness as affected by war and post-war conditions.

Suggestion: (To be made to the Board of Directors for its consideration and final action.) Of the possibilities for usefulness to the architect and to the society he serves that are shown by that study to be within our reach, together with plans for their ultimate attainment.

The form of its organization and the kind of subjects it is to study as herein suggested are to be considered as explanatory of the Committee's character and purpose and are to be subject to revision and elaboration by the Committee itself, which is to determine its own program and the

extent to which it shall go outside of the Institute, and even outside of the profession for its inspiration and the means to its accomplishment.

The Committee is to receive from the Institute the utmost financial support that can be made available for its use.

The General Committee is to comprehend subcommittees covering the whole range of subjects upon which the broad purposes of the General Committee must be based, such subcommittees to be chosen, organized, officered and instructed by the General Committee, with the special subject to be studied kept in view in each case.

The machinery of the Institute, its committees, chapters, and facilities to be made available to this Committee, which is to command the fullest coöperation and help of the whole organization.

The Journal of the A. I. A. to be the official mouthpiece of the Committee.

The Committee to organize, define its scope, and adopt a program to be covered by a preliminary report to the Board, and to begin its actual work by a study of present Institute conditions with a view to discovering defects that might prove impediments and that may be removed or modified.

Correspondence is to be at once opened with the architectural societies of all our allies, with a view to collaboration in this work, and in order that we may benefit by the progress they have already made in the solution of these problems.

The following subjects are among those that have been suggested for particular study:

The young man in the profession—with a view to making the most of him by offering him the most we have to offer in the way of opportunity, including intelligent and sympathetic guidance and a passable road to travel.

The increase of Institute usefulness,—by way of enlarging its scope and increasing its membership,—not overlooking the factor of annual dues in the solution of this problem, considered in the light of what they buy—particularly for the beginner.

The conditions which make the earning of an honest living such a well-nigh hopeless task for such a large percentage of the profession and particularly for the beginner, with some really effective practical cure suggested.

The architectural press—with a view to making it more useful to the profession in whose name it exists.

Pre-war building methods and standards—with a view to their simplification.

The causes accounting for the architect's failure to hold a higher place in the public regard, and his meager self-respect as a possible explanation, with the schedule of charges and competition practice as contributing factors.

The cause and explanation of our so-called failure to receive proper recognition at the Government's hands in the present war crisis, not failing to acknowledge the full share of the blame that is found to belong to us.

The architect's education,—in the light of its results in terms of usefulness to himself and to society—not omitting investigation of his present equipment in the lines of business and financial administration.

The architect's place in the post-war adjustment of such broad problems as public information, transportation, community planning, public health, and the returning soldier.

The professional idea,—the possibility of discovering its common definition and determining the qualifications that define its following,—and the part a brotherhood of all the so-called professions might play in its permanent preservation through harmonizing differences and minimizing the canceling of effort that now obtains by reason of lack of sympathetic inter-relations.

What Is the Function of Architecture in a Democracy?

IN THE summer of 1856, Monsieur Biot, a manufacturer of Lille, that city of northern France which has endured the horrors of German domination since 1914, was much perplexed and annoyed with the behavior of his process for making alcohol from beet-roots. Apparently, he was a man to whom such things had more than the commonly accepted significance attaching to them, and which ascribed their strangeness to the perversities of Nature. Besides, the misbehavior of his process had a material aspect. His industry was threatened with a considerable loss; something had to be done. Yet, even in view of these material spurs to action, let us credit Monsieur Biot with the fullest measure of that resolute intelligence which characterizes his nation, to whose people ideas have ever been a challenge and not a fear. In this instance, it is plain that Monsieur Biot had an idea that a fermentation might come within the province of science.

He consulted with the new professor of the new Faculty of Sciences, then established at Lille, and laid his troubles before him. The professor, working in a laboratory which his biographer describes as consisting of a microscope and an oven heated by coke, listened to the story and promptly repaired to the establishment of his consultant, in the Rue d'Esquermes. Possibly Monsieur Biot had heard of the professor's distinguished research in crystallography; the tale was still startling the savants of France. Possibly he had not. But, in any event, he was to set in motion a train of consequences which were to lead that professor, (who was no other than Louis Pasteur), through his

study of fermentation,—which up to that time had been lightly accepted and as lightly dismissed as a natural and inevitable process of spontaneous putrefaction,—to discover the microörganism, revolutionize chemistry and medicine, and reveal to man the most sinister of his enemies; one to whose remorseless cunning of fever and pest and plague he had succumbed, century after century, helpless to parry or thrust, by millions upon millions.

The picture of Pasteur brooding over the vats of beet-root liquor in the Rue d'Esquermes at Lille, suggests the picture which President Wilson outlined in his speech at New York, on the eve of opening the Fourth Liberty Loan. It is the picture of a world desperately torn by war,—the horrid fermentations of which will leave their mark upon millions of lives,—yet having passed beyond the stage where the issue was seen as something to be defined in a mere treaty, or the changing of geographical boundaries, or the controlling of more markets. Out of the fermentation in the war-vats, where life has suffered and died in an unending stream, there has come a new vision of the world. There has come a stern demand that will no longer accept that dreadful ferment as a perversity of Nature, or even as an uncontrollable horror. This war has given a meaning to Peace which far outshines the feeble rays that escape from a Council Table, where diplomats push nations about as pawns in a game. Thus, largely unconsciously, and yet more and more consciously, statesmen and governments are being driven to define, in simple terms devoid of political nonsense, economic bunkum and social cheating, the word to which we have consecrated our men and our money.

Democracy! Back to that word come all our thoughts, if we are honest in our thinking,—and if we are not, then we are only traitors who would trick men into fighting for something which we do not propose to give them when they have won it. Perish such thoughts! They are unthinkable!

Let us leave them and come back to our own particular problem, and here, do we not see that the questions about architecture and its future thus resolve themselves into new terms? If we ask the first question which is uppermost in the minds of a great body of professional men whose fortunes have been sorely injured by war, "How am I to make a living after the war?" we must turn the question around, if we wish to get the right answer and put it in a different way: "What is the function of architecture in a democracy?"

Very recently, I sent to Mr. Sidney Webb, in London, a copy of Mr. Tudor's articles* on architectural education. Mr. Webb is so well known in this and in other English-speaking countries, for his brilliant contributions, these many years, to vocational problems, and his articles published in this Journal have already had so pronounced an effect in shaping an entirely new method of approaching our problems of the architectural profession, that I wished him to write a little Foreword for Mr. Tudor's articles, which it is hoped to bring out in book form. This is what Mr. Webb wrote for me:

FOREWORD

By SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B.
Professor of Public Administration
in the University of London
(School of Economics and Political Science)

My title to write a Foreword to Mr. Tudor's suggestive essays is of the slenderest. Yet I respond to the invitation because of my interest in every manifestation of the development of vocational self-consciousness. Just as the nineteenth century saw the birth of vocational self-consciousness among the organized manual workers—a self-consciousness only now slowly becoming effective in their participation in industrial administration—so, it may be that the twentieth century will witness a growth of vocational self-consciousness among the brain-working professions which will lead, at a much shorter interval, to the authorized participation of their professional associations in national and local administration.

I welcome the suggestion that the architectural student should study, not the orders of architecture, nor yet the plans and specifications of this or that palace or temple, but the problem of how to get properly housed the community in which he lives. The function of the architectural profession is to tell the nation how to get its building done, and to see that it is properly done.

*"The Circean Shadow." By Richard Wallace Tudor. Issues of April, May, June, July, 1918.

This involves a problem, not merely of art or mechanics, but of economics and political science. To speak practically, every person aspiring to become an architect ought, whatever else he does, to make a study of the economic and social conditions of his community; to know "how the poor live," *and why;* to learn in what manner the municipal, state and National Governments are organized, and how each fulfils its essential function of maintaining the standard of life throughout the community; and, in particular, to know all that is to be known, not so much about architecture as about housing. For housing is, after all, the end and purpose of architecture.

I do not know that it is altogether to the credit of the architectural profession that it has given so large a proportion of its attention to the designing of rich men's palaces. In a sense, the architect has been too modest. He has taken a low view of his profession. I remember one English architect saying in his haste—he was a man of great distinction and success in his profession—that ninety-five per cent of all the buildings erected needed no architect! My view of the function of the architect's profession is that it should plan and design and supervise the construction of all the buildings that are put up, whether they are great or small, industrial or hedonistic, the "rabbit hutches" of the poor or the mansions of the rich, the little mean dwelling of the average mechanic just as much as the city hall or the prison. I do not understand how an architect can complacently accept the view that "architecture" is required only for those buildings for which it has hitherto been usual to pay an architect's fee.

When the architectural profession takes all building for its province, and claims to be consulted and employed in connection with every factory and industrial undertaking, public or private, with every street and every city extension, it will, of course, realize that building is a matter of more than art and the mechanics of construction. Along with housing and home-making, there will come the building of the city and "town planning." The word is worth attention. The man who has to design a school must understand the purposes and needs of a school. If he is asked to design a railway station or a prison, he must surely first have some knowledge of the functions of railway stations and prisons. He who professes to do town planning must know what a town is and does, and requires and postulates, the conditions of its being and of its expansion.

It may be that one reason for the non-employment of architects except for certain kinds of buildings was the doubt whether architects had any knowledge that would enable them to be of any service in the wider sphere! Decidedly, the curriculum of the architectural student must henceforth include what we are coming to call social studies.

I venture to conclude with a suggestion of another kind. If the architectural profession comes to recognize that its function, as a profession, is to serve the state, rather than merely to serve individual clients able to afford professional fees, it must realize that it is concerned, whether or not it is formally consulted, with everything that is done or left undone, either by individuals or by the municipal, state, or National Government in building, housing, or town planning. I do not mean merely that, whenever a public building is erected, the architects ought to criticize the elevation! This, as it seems to me, they are only too ready to do. What I suggest is that, as a profession, they owe it as a duty to the community to have a distinctive professional opinion as to what needs to be done, and to formulate a constructive criticism upon the policy of the public authority, alike in what it does and in what it leaves undone, in all that respects housing in its widest sense. I should like to see that professional opinion and criticism organized, and brought constantly to bear, for the information both of the Government and the public.

I go further. The suggestion is being made in England, and influentially supported, that the organization of this professional opinion, not in architecture only, must be made part of the machinery of democracy. What we must look to, in mitigation of the vagaries of an uninstructed bureaucracy, and for the guidance of a necessarily uneducated public opinion, is a series of constitutionally authorized advisory committees, each representative of an organized profession—medical, scholastic, architectural to begin with—attached to the several departments of state and of the municipality. These professional advisory committees should not be charged with any executive functions or be made

up of salaried officers. We do not want them to become themselves part of the bureaucracy! But they should be entitled to have communicated to them every proposed new departure concerning any part of the work of their several professions; they should be authorized to tender what advice they please; they should be empowered to report on their own initiative upon anything done or undone affecting their professional functions and they should have the right, whenever they deemed it advisable in the public interest, to report publicly to the legislature, or to the municipal council, or to the community at large, upon any such subject, uncensored by any official authority. Democracy we are learning, must necessarily become ever more complicated as the world itself becomes more complicated; and the organizations of the various professions have, as it seems to me, their own part to claim in the governmental machinery.

Here are suggestions as to the functions of architecture in a democracy. Here lies the problem of the Committee on War and Post-War Conditions. Here lies the answer to our problem of a livelihood after the war, not only for the established practitioner, but for the growing stream of young men who will form the profession of the future. The time has gone by for that splendid isolation which has insisted upon the right of the architect to be regarded as a thing apart from the ordinary affairs of life, and as divinely consecrated to the service of a few. If architecture has no better solution to offer for our physical development, as expressed in the present haphazard ugliness of our communities and the congested living conditions forced upon an increasingly larger number of our urban population, then it has no function in a democracy! It will be passed up as a thing born under the nurturing hand of aristocracy and autocracy,—as something which still persists in the belief that Louis XIV is running France as a Museum of Art, and which cannot adapt itself to the changed and ever-changing order.

What is the function of architecture in a democracy? How can it equip itself thoroughly to perform that function? How can it secure for those who perform it an honorable livelihood? How can it take the thorns out of the discouraging road which the young man has now to travel, if he would enter the profession? How can it insist upon the right of the profession to be heard in all matters pertaining to building? This last, for example, means taking a share in that thing called politics, the instrument through which alone we can at present shape our democracy and influence the manner in which it functions.

The problem of the architectural profession is then before us.

First, we must determine what is to be its share of the labors in building the democracy to which we have consecrated our lives and our fortunes.

Second, we must determine how we can equip ourselves thoroughly to fulfil those labors.

It is an inspiring program to which the Committee on War and Post-War Problems may look forward. It calls for hard work and much of it; it demands clear thinking along lines where the profession has been unaccustomed to think; above all, it requires the will to serve.

But the recompense will be ample for the greatest sacrifices and the most arduous labor. Think of a profession made free to serve the whole nation in its problems of physical development,—free to take long looks forward and thus avert disaster, instead of continually being forced to deal with the disaster itself! Think of a profession organized solely for public service and able to devote its annual conventions to problems related thereto! Think of a profession bound together for a common purpose and freed entirely from the faintest suspicion that by its rules and regulations it seeks ends that are not in the public interest!

And, last of all, think of a profession which can set before the young man an opportunity for service which will bring its own reward, and which will not oblige him, in the absence of independent means of support, either to cling to a code which he now regards as a conspiracy against his freedom and as an effective obstacle to a livelihood, even of the most meager kind, or else to seek to establish himself by methods which ostracize him from the organization to which otherwise he would gladly and willingly give his first allegiance!

Is there an architect in the United States who will not rejoice in such a possibility and be willing to do his share toward bringing it to pass?

C. H. W.

Housing and Reconstruction

By CLARENCE S. STEIN

INDUSTRIALLY and socially, Great Britain has experienced three stages of the war. First there was a wild scramble to speed up war industry—little thought was given to the needs of the human element. Men and women were worked day and night and housed in crowded barracks. Britain found that this did not pay, because the workmen could not be made to accept these low standards of living. They were fagged and uninterested. The rate of productivity decreased.

Then came the second stage. The hours of work were limited and homes and villages were built for the workers—homes and villages better than they had known before. Not only houses, but also facilities for recreation, amusement, and education were supplied. Britain had discovered that to get the utmost out of the brawn and brain of her workers she must conserve their health and happiness by giving them proper living conditions.

Then followed the third stage. Britain began to think of the period after the war. She began to plan for the Reconstruction. She knew that if she was to compete for her old-time place in the world of trade she would have to rebuild her peace-time industries.

Social and Industrial Coöperation the Key to the Future

Britain will not forget what she has learned during the war. She has learned the value of social and industrial coöperation on a large scale. She has learned that she can only conduct industry on a big scale as she has warred on a big scale—by conserving the energy of her workers—by giving them the environment that will develop them physically, mentally, and morally. She is today applying that knowledge increasingly, and, as a result, her industrial army is fighting the war with greater energy than ever before. At the same time, she is planning for the Reconstruction.

We in America are passing through the second period. The Journal of the American Institute of Architects has played a great part in leading the Nation toward the sound point of view in regard to housing during the war. It is now time that it should take the lead in the same field in preparing for the still more significant era of Reconstruction.

The Third Period in the United States

The problems involved fall into two distinct classes. On the one hand there is the continuance of the activities started by reason of the war and the proper handling of the houses built by the Government during this period. We are already alive to this phase of the subject. It has, in point of fact, been dealt with in the tentative preliminary program outlined for the War Department by the editor of the Journal, and, later, in a more detailed program prepared by Mr. Frederick L. Ackerman, after his return from England.

The second class, larger and more important, deals with those aspects of the subject which, having no direct relation to war activities, depend entirely on the necessity of supplying proper housing for all workers. Only thus can we capitalize to the full the partial experiences and the broad outlook the war has brought us. It has been driven home to us, as never before, that the economic strength of a nation depends less on its material resources than upon the physical and moral well-being of its workers. On the credit side of the war ledger we must record the value of having translated, as a nation, the necessity of ameliorating working conditions from a charitable and individual function into a social responsibility which all must share and whose effect all shall finally enjoy.

How are we going to use the experiences we have gained during the war in solving the problem that has so long been with us—and whose full significance is now evident? How shall we eliminate the slums and all other unsocial living conditions? How shall we supply a proper home for every worker?

State or Governmental Aid to Housing

The Journal has favored the centralization of all housing for workmen during the war in a

single National department. It has argued that we thus could get not only the best, but the quickest results. A single department could command the best ability of the country; it could call to itself the foremost of experts. A single department could standardize its work so as to economize time and energy. It could use the limited material, the limited labor, the limited wealth, and, above all, the limited technical ability of the country where it is most needed. The National Government has drawn to it the biggest men of the country, in this time of need, to head its big centralized departments. It has done so in housing, as well as in the building of ships, the purchase of materials, the distribution of food. Why should it not continue to run the railroads, to control all production, and to house the workmen as efficiently after the war as during the war?

Doubtlessly we shall feel competent in peace-times to continue some of these activities which we have undertaken as warwork. This country has had lengthy experience in the running of railroads on a large scale. But in housing, on a large scale and as a recognized social service, we have no past experience—or practically none.

For purposes of expedition, war ruthlessly sacrifices many peace standards. Economy, beauty, permanency, and comfort—these essential qualities that the directors of the housing bureaus of the Departments of Labor and the Emergency Fleet Corporation so much desire—have necessarily often gone by the board. There is no time for experiments they will tell you—their job is to get houses built before winter—good houses—as well built—as well arranged as possible—but houses.

There is no time for experiments. But it is only through experiments that we will learn to meet the needs of peace-time housing. We know so little about governmental housing. We will have had little real experience, for the spending of hundreds of millions in *war* housing will not materially help us to face the much bigger social problem of the proper housing of the workers of all America. This lack of knowledge and experience should cause us to pause and consider. Notwithstanding the advantages of a central bureau, might it not be better modestly to play safe?

The Dangers in Federalizing the Housing Problem

In a government constructed as is ours, it would, with our limited experience, be hazardous to entrust such a colossal problem to a single bureau. The River and Harbor Bill, like the Public Buildings Bill, has been a pork barrel, and we have already witnessed the struggle in the House of Representatives to gain jurisdiction of housing appropriations for the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—a Committee which has been held up to public contempt for years by reason of its methods of granting money for post offices. Imagine, then, what the yearly Housing Bill would be. It would be manifestly impossible to fill all the needs for housing everywhere. What if the head of the Housing Bureau decided that the greatest need existed in the South and West in a certain year, and so proposed that the year's appropriation be spent or lent principally in those portions of the country. If a Senator from New England happened to be leader of the dominant party in the Upper House, do you suppose the head of the Bureau would get his appropriation? Could the director even tell the Senator from New England that his superior knowledge of housing conditions made him capable of judging? "How do you know what are the housing needs of the various parts of the country?" the Senator would inquire. "You say you have made surveys—have you, or your associates really the experience to say when and where and what reform in housing is needed? Turn to the voluminous and contradictory reports made to the housing bureaus during the war. But go further—if you did know where the need existed—would you—would anyone here know just how best to meet those needs? What experience has anyone here in America had in meeting the housing needs of America? You say you are familiar with European experiments—and on that basis you ask us to gamble millions, hundreds of millions, perhaps billions of dollars. You forget that the problem is not merely that of spending money to supply sanitary and comfortable homes for our workers—it is that of meeting complicated and diversified desires and habits throughout the entire country—of forming and being formed by these

habits and customs——." You must admit that in spite of the fact that the Senator had begun with the selfish notion of getting at least a fair share of the bacon, he had in his wandering hit on some of the real dangers of putting all of our governmental housing eggs in one basket.

There are other dangers. At present we have big men and competent ones at the heads of our housing bureaus. These, with the heads of our many other new governmental departments will be tempted to return to private life when the war is over. They will be replaced by mediocre office-holders. The great organized machine of our bureaucracy will be there—working ponderously without a head.

Some day complete centralization in housing may come. Today we have accepted it as a necessary war-measure. We have not, however, as yet the proper background or experience to count on it in peace-time. It is much safer that we continue our old system of progressing through the educating influence of diversified state experiments.

We must try to solve the housing problem after the war in this country, and we must do it in a big way. I have tried to show that it is essential that this work should not be entrusted to a single central bureau of the National Government, first because of the need of varied experiments, second, because of the likelihood that political reasons might govern the expenditure of much of the housing fund, and, third, because of the difficulty of holding the right type of man at the head of housing if his freedom of judgment and actions are to be limited by political considerations.

The constitutional difficulties I have not considered. They are very likely to disappear before the end of the war, for the public will probably decide that the Government may aid individuals in building houses, because it has already done so,—not a very legalistic reason. But is not constitutional interpretation the reading of the public mind and temper by the Supreme Court? Should constitutional difficulties intervene, they can more readily be met in our state governments than in the National. Although the highest courts in our states seem much less in touch with public sentiment than does the Supreme Court, it is a much easier and quicker matter to change our state constitution than our National one—when the public so wills.

The Advantages of State Aid

But will our state governments otherwise be under the same disadvantage in meeting the housing problem as the National Government? I think not. The political problem will be lessened in degree; the number of geographical interests to be served will be much smaller. But, above all, there will be the opportunity to try out various methods of building, aiding and financing housing. There are innumerable suggestions in the experiences of Europe, Canada, South America, and Australia. Some will fit the local conditions and habits of one part of the country and some another. American ingenuity will find new means of meeting this problem. The solution of a comparatively newly settled agricultural state will be different from that of New York with its great cities. Some states may use their insurance funds, others their farmers' banks, as sources for housing loans. Ultimately all these experiments may be used by the National Government as the basis for the organization of a great central bureau that will care for all the housing of America. But that will be a problem of the distant future. In the same manner that the states have tried out woman suffrage, compensation laws, child-labor laws, and temperance, so now they should undertake experimentation with governmental housing. We may have failures on the part of individual states through choice of means that do not meet the social conditions of that state. But how insignificant such failure would be as compared to a failure on the part of a Federal Housing Administration!

Although it may be true that certain other experiments in social legislation such as the restriction of child labor and the like have handicapped the progressive states, thereby indicating the need of uniformity, no such objection can be urged in regard to governmental housing.

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation, of the Labor Department, must be continued after the war. It will, for some years, have to care for the housing developments now being erected by the United States Housing Corporation and the Emergency Fleet Cor-

poration. It might also help to unify the policies of the various states and act in an advisory capacity to all the state boards or commissions.

But the greater part of the work of evolving methods of meeting our housing problems during the period of Reconstruction must of a certainty be undertaken by the states. If the machinery for carrying on this work is to be ready at the end of the war, we must start now to prepare the necessary legislation. No better time than this could be found. The public now, for the first time in this country, is seeing housing undertaken on a large scale for the good of those to be housed and not for the profit of the real-estate speculator or builder. The memory of the American public is short, and it is while we are carrying on war-housing that we must prepare for similar peace-problems.

Building Houses after the War

Private building, for the time being, is practically at a standstill. During the period of the war the Government can hope to meet but an infinitesimal part of the need of new housing throughout the country. For example, the big problem of meeting the normal need of New York City is receiving no attention. Before the war there was a yearly increase in the greater city of over a hundred thousand persons. Emigration has stopped, but, on the other hand, there has been a large influx of war workers. At present there is practically no construction of dwellings under way. Rents are rising, and the very poor are being forced back into the worst type of old-law cold-water tenements. Can the state look on indifferently to the menace of such conditions?

At the end of the war there will be an immediate need for the building of a large number of homes in New York City. What is true of that city is true of most American cities. The prospect that private capital will carry on this work without governmental assistance immediately after the war is small. The price of materials will still be high. Capital will seek safer and surer fields. Unless the organization of the National Employment Bureau is perfected, the distribution of labor will be as haphazard as before the war, and wages will be high. None but the adventurous will risk building under the old speculative system. We must set up the necessary machinery for state assistance in housing so that it will be ready to function immediately peace is declared.

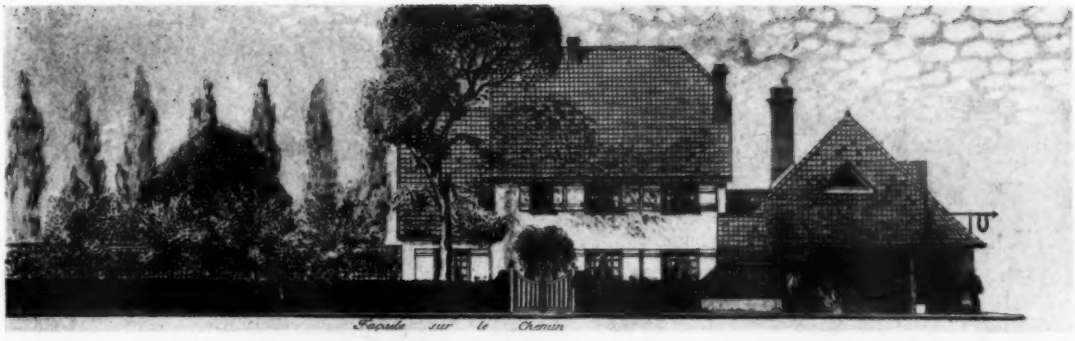
The passage of new laws affecting real estate and building meets with strong opposition from the "interests" during times of building activity. It is during such unprecedented times as the present that changes can most easily be brought about. The hour is ripe for state-housing legislation.

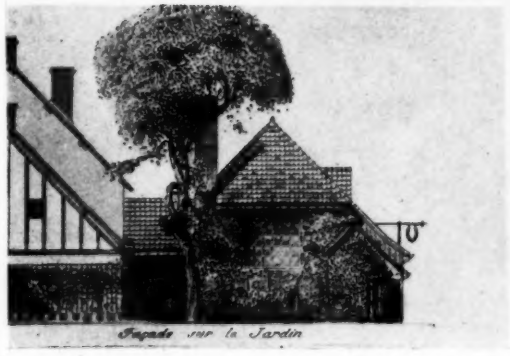
Now is the time to make every state see the need and the possibility of solving the problem of housing through state aid. It can be done now and done quickly. If we tarry, it may be a quarter of a century before America is again aroused.

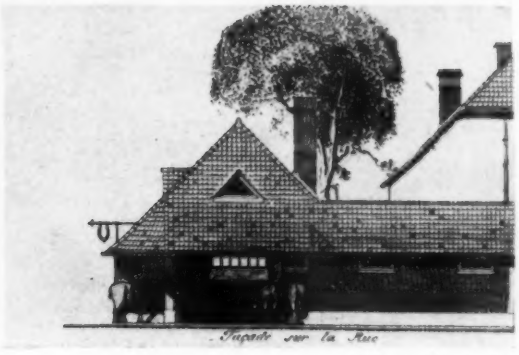
The Problem of Workmen

One of the principal problems that America will have to face after the war will be the redistribution in peace industries of an army, perhaps five million strong. It will be impossible for private industry to prepare itself quickly enough to care for this influx of new labor. Unless we are to see our soldiers begging on the streets, we must arrange to find work for them much as the Labor Party proposes that Britain should. Workmen must be employed by the state or, through use of state funds, in carrying on public work—the building of schools, the development of our harbors, and the rehousing of our workers. This, too, is public work. Let us not forget this lesson that the great war has taught us.

With the big influx of labor coming back from France, we may be able to get all the workmen we need for the time being and house them in temporary quarters in slums. Are we going to do it? Is it true that "A democracy has no gratitude"? The test of our democracy is to come, and in the days of reconstruction the world will read our answer. Upon those who stay at home rests the obligation to prepare that answer. In one sense their work is even bigger than that of their sons or brothers who have gone to France. Our profession has had its share of this work clearly marked out for it. Let us remain in our own fields, and let us help, each in his own state, to pass that legislation which will make possible the proper housing of those who have carried on the war in the workshops of America or upon the battlefields of France.







THE FRENCH COMPETITION FOR RURAL DWELLINGS.—First Region Architect, M. Boileau

Reconstruction in France

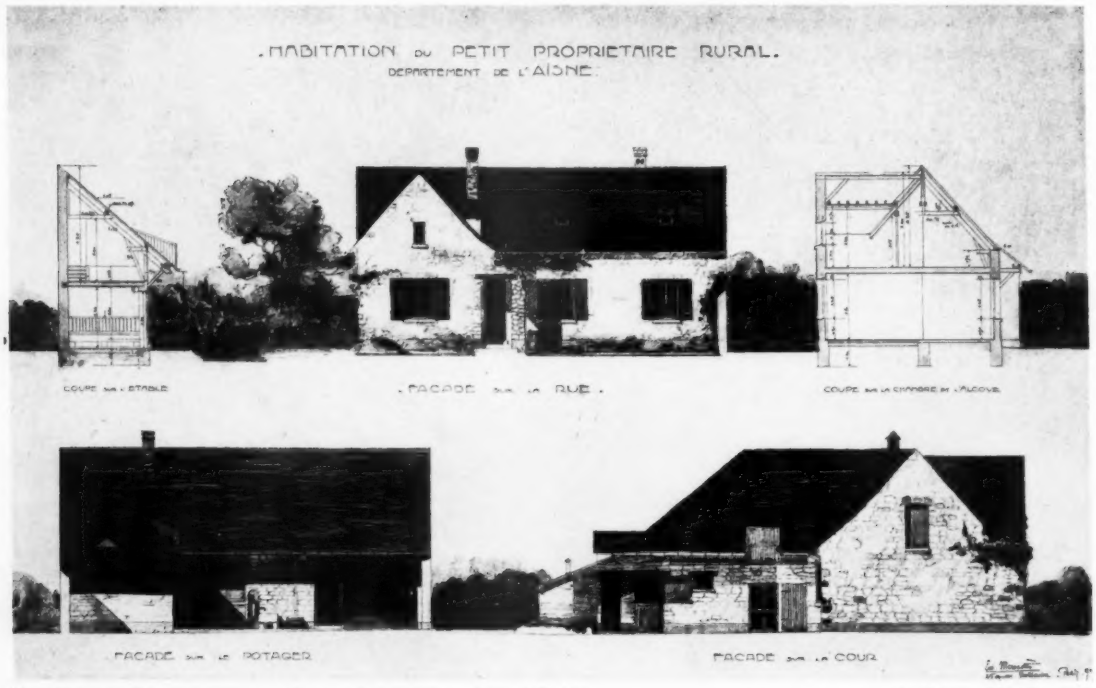
THE COMPETITION BY FRENCH ARCHITECTS FOR THE CREATION OF TYPES OF RURAL DWELLINGS

THE complete publication of the prize drawings submitted in this competition, together with the full text of the programme, makes it possible to give fuller details than has hitherto been possible. In the preliminary statement of general information there is a brief history of the anticipatory work on the part of the Department of Agriculture in its studies of rural habitations, and by the Société des Architects Diplômés in its survey of the regional architecture of the devastated provinces. In order that the functions of the Government in the competition might be coördinated to the best advantage, there was established an inter-ministerial committee, consisting of the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Agriculture, and the under-Secretary of Beaux-Arts. The programmes were established by a commission, composed of the under-Secretary of Beaux-Arts, and by delegates from the departments interested, together with representatives of the architectural societies, of architects from the invaded provinces, and of independent or unaffiliated architects. The latter representation seems especially significant of the broad method by which the French habitually approach such problems as this.

The Jury, under the presidency of M. Paul Léon, chief of the division of architectural service of the Beaux-Arts, was composed of forty-six others who represented every interest concerned in a manner which seems to have been admirably arranged.

The competition was divided into three geographical sections, of which the First Region included the Departments of the Nord, Pas-de-Calais, and the Somme; the Second Region, the Departments of Seine-et-Marne, Oise, Aisne, Marne, and Ardennes; the Third Region, the Departments of Meuse, Vosges, Meurthe-et-Moselle, and Alsace.

In reading the text which analyzes the problem for the competitors, one is profoundly impressed with the strength of those long-established traditions which still obtain in the provinces of France,—not only as they are related to what might be commonly considered as expressible in the phrase "architectural type," but as they are more intimately related to the nature of the climate and the soil, methods of construction, modes of life, and materials available. Whatever we may remember of the lack of comforts and conveniences in the peasant's home or the


HABITATION DU PETIT PROPRIETAIRE RURAL.
DEPARTEMENT DE L'AISNE.
FAÇADE SUR LA RUE.
FAÇADE SUR LE POTAGER
FAÇADE SUR LA COUR

THE FRENCH COMPETITION FOR RURAL DWELLINGS.—Second Region — Architect, M. Monestès

farmer's house in these regions which have been devastated in a manner for which war offers no example comparable to the destruction which has here been wrought, we are still impressed with the genuine affection which has sent these roots of tradition so deep in the rural life of France. We come face to face with the frugal patience of a peasantry limited to small holdings of land and obliged to practise an economy beside which our prodigality seems almost a riotous extravagance.

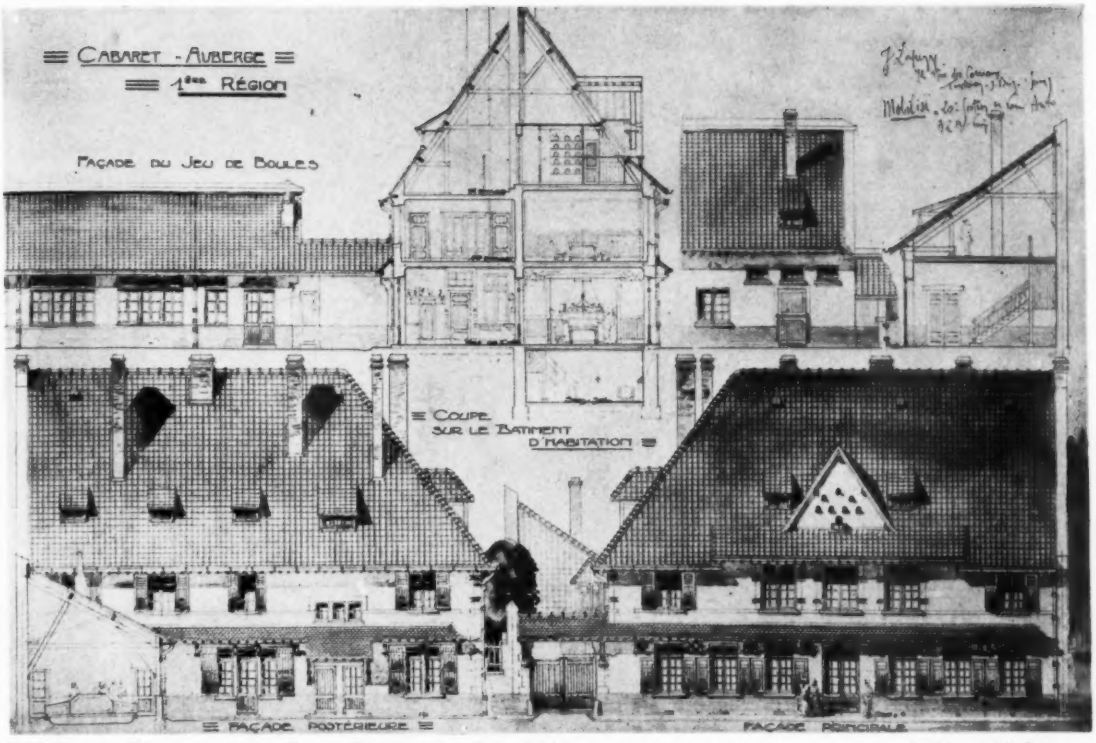
Reading the general suggestions in connection with construction in the First Region, we learn that the buildings are generally low, a quality which is accentuated as one approaches the littoral. In Flandre, the bedrooms are almost invariably on the ground-level, while the tiled roofs slope sharply and generally shelter a *grenier*, the importance of which must not be lost to sight. Windows and dormers are rare in these roofs, and the chambers are generally poorly lighted by windows.

The woodwork is painted in bright colors, and in the sections about Dunkirk, Hazebrouck, Lille, and in the Boulonnais, the brick or rubble walls are covered with a solid coat of whitewash—blue, yellow, or green—carefully renewed each year. In other sections the brickwork is left in its natural state, the window-frames alone being whitewashed in order to gain an additional reflection of light through the window. Who that has ridden by rail or motored over the road from Lille to Calais can ever forget the countryside which these simple statements call so vividly and at this moment, so pathetically, to mind!

Passing away from the villages, the farm buildings are generally grouped about a large central court and protected by curtains of trees. The little shopkeeper's house in the villages is barely distinguishable from the others, and is seldom provided with show-windows. Its character is only revealed by the simple sign running along the façade. The artisan's house is yet no different; his dwelling-place lies on the street, and his workshop generally gives from a court adjoining. Not so the blacksmith, however, whose forge is plainly visible since it must be easily accessible from the street.

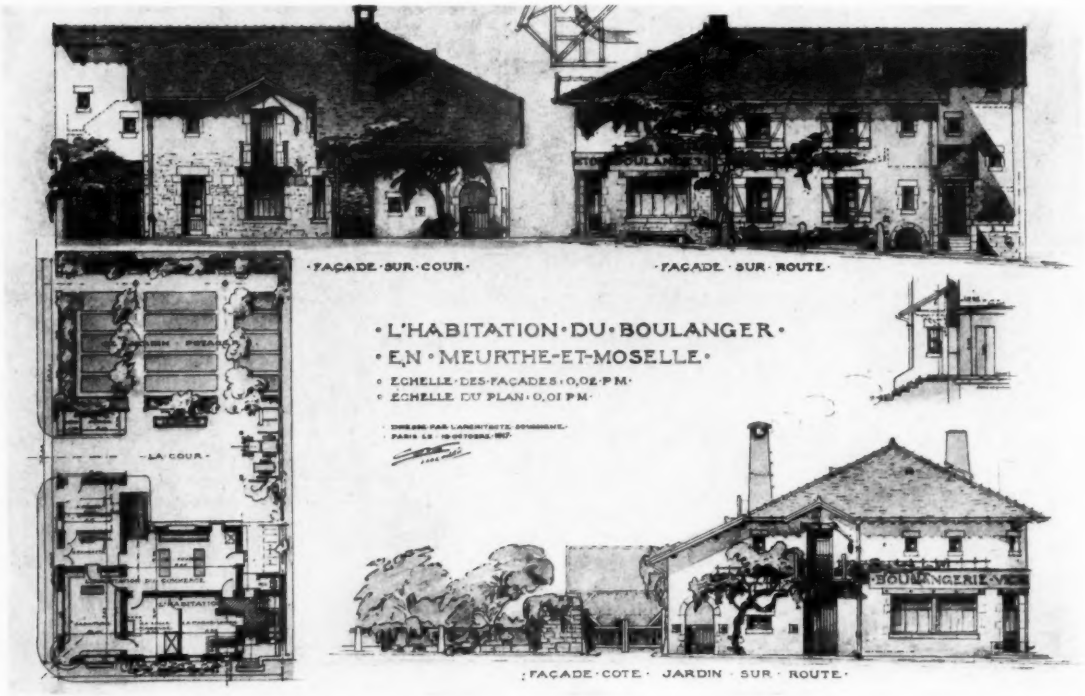
The rubble of the past has generally given way to brick, for the making of which the country is well adapted. The forests have long since ceased to provide timber, although oak is still fairly abundant; its use, however, has been generally abandoned in favor of the pine which comes from Norway and Sweden. Hard stone for sills and thresholds comes from the neighboring quarries of Soignies, just across the Belgian frontier, or from d'Hydresquent, in the Pas-de-Calais. Plaster is costly, and lime-mortar, mixed with sand, is applied in several coats to the ceilings; the first coat has a clay base.

"Let us admit," says the text, "that a small farmer will possess several fields, two cows, two pigs, some chickens, rabbits, and pigeons. His wife occupies herself with the dairy and will help to care for the animals. The farmer is an agricultural workman, working by the day or by the job for the large cultivators in the locality. He is accorded several days, now and then, and lent the necessary tools with which to cultivate his own fields. As we must suppose that his savings will permit him to enlarge his land possessions little by little, until he can eventually become his own master, with the aid of a single horse to cultivate his



THE FRENCH COMPETITION FOR RURAL DWELLINGS.—First Region — Architect, M. Lapeyre

THE FRENCH COMPETITION FOR RURAL DWELLINGS.—Second Region — Architect, M. Lévy



THE FRENCH COMPETITION FOR RURAL DWELLINGS.—Third Region Architect, M. Bois

fields, consideration should be given to the possibility of additional buildings such as a little barn, a stable, a supplementary shed for storing his tools and farm implements, while a passage may one day be required for vehicles going to and coming from the farm."

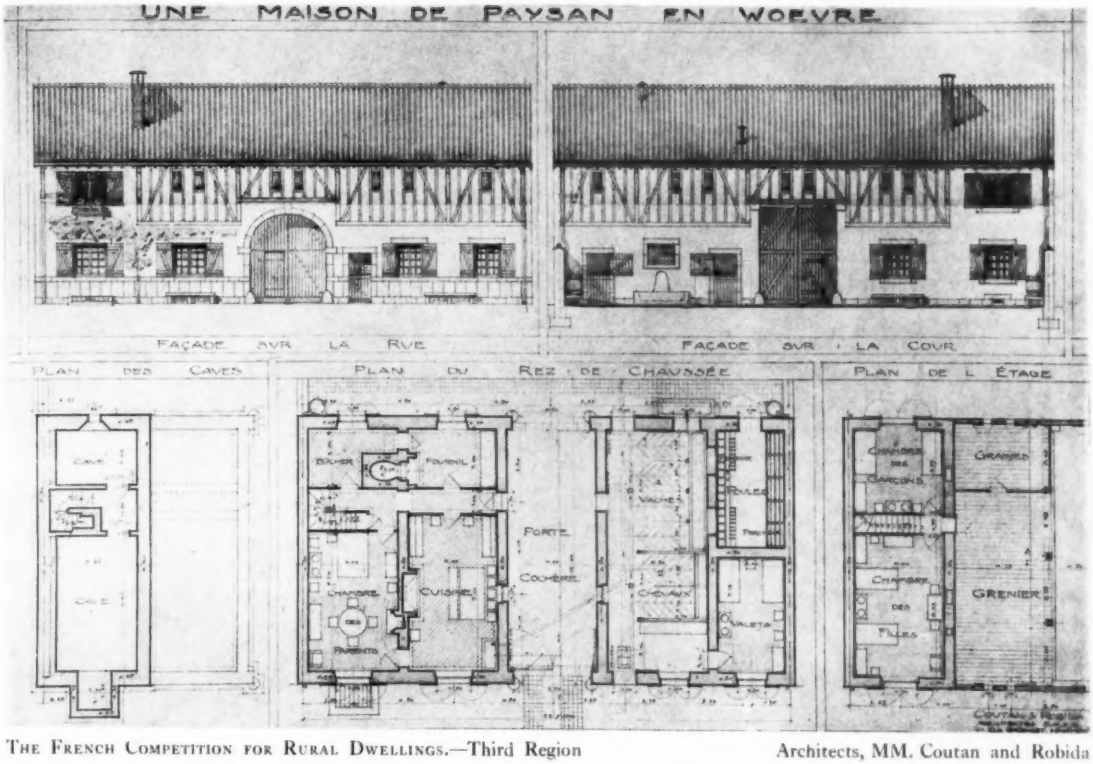
In the First Region, we are told that the principal trades to be found are those of the mason, the harness-maker, the painter, the tiler and plumber, the locksmith, the wheelwright, the blacksmith, the carpenter. For the first three, no especial dispositions are necessary; for the last five, competitors must consider the requirements of the workshops necessary to these callings. They are to be a part of the house problem, and more than that, each workman also must have space for a vegetable-garden.

It is in these little pictures which are set forth for the guidance of the competitors that one again feels the strength of those traditions of patience, labor, frugality, and, above all, that affection for the land which is almost the preëminent characteristic of the French peasantry. Here, in simple terms, is portrayed the foundation on which the safety of nations alone can be based, and if we rebel a little at the thought of the hardships, lack of conveniences, and the daily sacrifices required under the French system of land cultivation, let us not forget to measure in the purest coin those qualities which alone have carried the French people through an ordeal such as no other nation has ever been called upon to endure!

The appeal in these narrations is equally difficult to resist from yet another point of view. It seems to savor of something which we have lost in our modern life; of a relationship of workman to work and to community which was at once a precious and indispensable base upon which to found a society in which the joy of working became the first requisite for liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

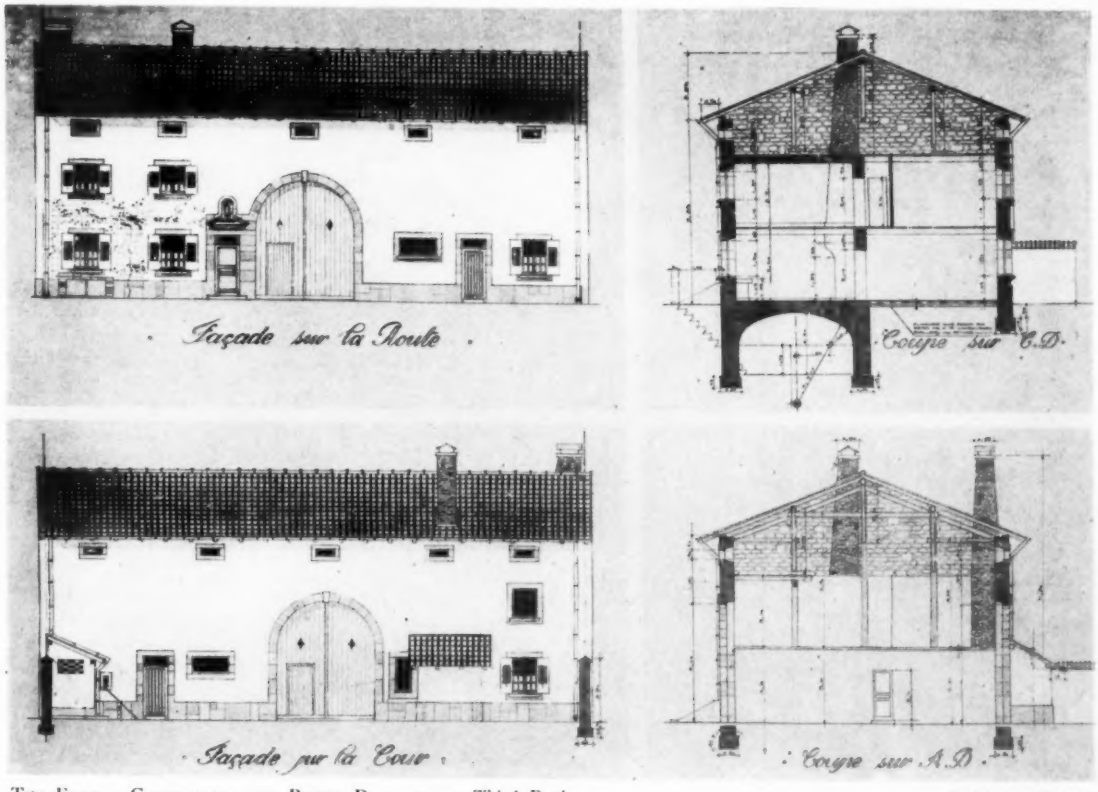
In the Second Region, we are told by M. Léandre Vaillat, from whose admirable articles in *Le Temps* the authors of the competition have quoted, that the Ile-de-France has "houses which are long and low, and generally of a single story; a wisteria or a rose bush frames the window and the door. Against the stonework, with its plain joints, open solid shutters. The roof slopes gently, covered with slate or tiles, and counts for much in the ensemble; a large dormer, simple in form, often surmounts the façade and is partly engaged in the roof to light the *grenier;* finally, a chimney-stack rises to crown the peak of a gable that is stepped to the very top."

"The half-timber houses which still survive in the Champagne properly belong there. Above all, because of the materials which fill the intervals between the timbers, —a sort of chalky tuff, whitish, dug from the very soil, in square blocks or irregular pieces which the masons lay up after the fashion of bricks, alternating the large pieces with the little ones and coating the whole with plaster, to finish. The timbers mount from the base to the very roof, which is covered with tiles. The windows on the gound floor are larger than those of the second, with little panes and solid shutters; flags lead to the doorways; a large gaping opening conducts to the court; and in an angle of the passage, as a post of surveillance, rises a



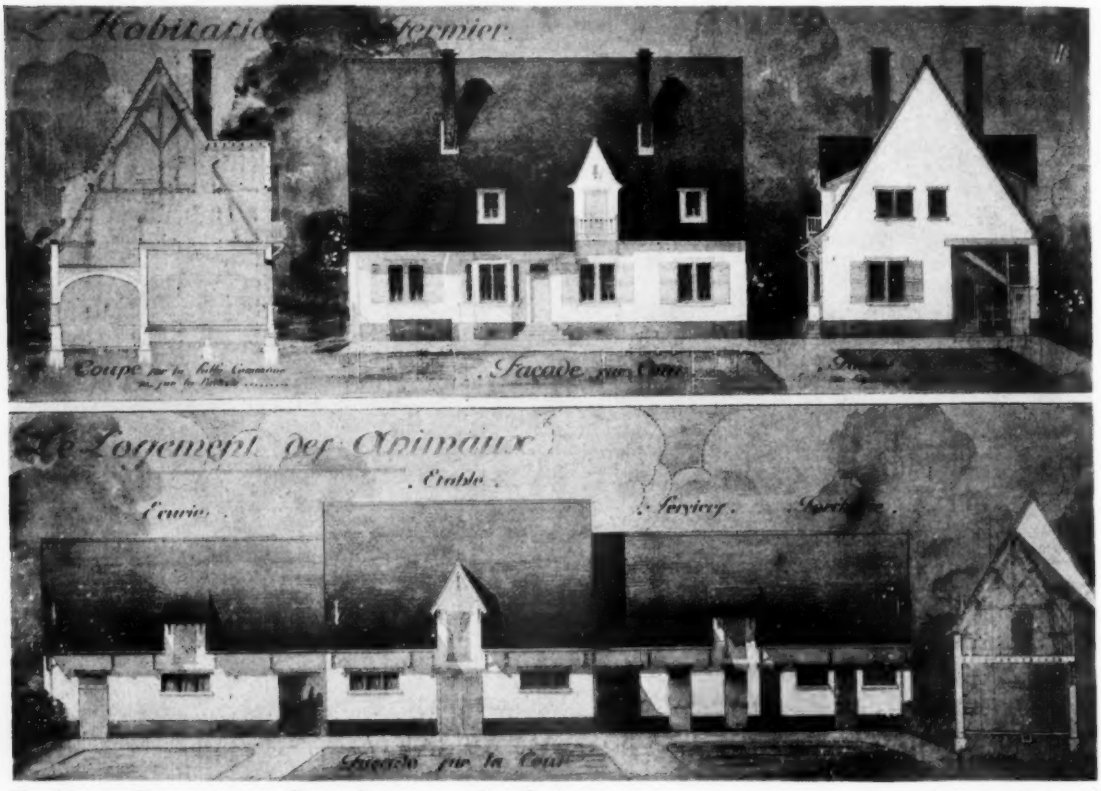
THE FRENCH COMPETITION FOR RURAL DWELLINGS.—Third Region

Architects, MM. Coutan and Robida



THE FRENCH COMPETITION FOR RURAL DWELLINGS.—Third Region

Architect, M. Ogé



THE FRENCH COMPETITION FOR RURAL DWELLINGS.—First Region — Architect, M. Crevel

loggia, sustained by wooden pillars and brightened with pots of flowers." But, says the text, this description applies to the old houses; before the war the houses were no longer constructed in half-timber, but of brick or rubble. In the future, the scarcity of wood will make it more than ever imperative to adopt this form of construction.

Touching on the question of the agricultural worker's house in this region, it is pointed out that "Among all the remedies which have been proposed for combating the desertion of the land, that which raises the welfare of the worker must be classed as the most important." In this category enters the provision of comfortable lodgings for the agricultural worker, his wife and family. And, as seeming to offer evidence that France proposes to discourage the further centralization of industry with its unsolvable problems, this section of the program deals not only with the needs of the butcher and baker, but with those of the dressmaker!

In the Third Region we come to the provinces where the mountains and valleys are accentuated, where the "valleys are often enveloped in a fog which is dissipated with difficulty. There often blows, on the plateaus, winds which are strong in summer and freezingly cold in winter. The houses are built mostly of stone, sometimes with rubble; the framing is of oak, squared with the adze. The wagon-door is of pine with an oak frame. The windows are guarded in certain villages with blinds; in others, with solid shutters. On the first-floor chambers, the floor is of oak; on the second, of pine. Many alcoves are often combined with the stairway. The roofs are of tile, generally, and zinc has given way to tin. The woodwork is painted with oil colors; the rooms are sometimes papered, and at other times only whitewashed."

"Alsace," we are told, "is a happy and fecund country, with a good climate. . . . The villages have the same air of ease and tranquil felicity—even a smile of welcome. Whether isolated on the mountain or hung along the road in the plain, the village street has an aspect of gaiety, cleanliness, and order. . . . Charming fountains decorate the squares and distribute fresh and delicious water. Before and between the houses are little gardens; the fruit trees cluster along the road and the grape-vine and the hop climb about the façades. . . . In an Alsatian house, whether it be isolated or attached to the farm buildings, the life of the family is regulated by the different floors. On the first is the kitchen, standing against the classic and legendary room known as *la stube*, lighted by windows giving on the street and also having windows looking on the court, in order that an eye may be kept upon the comings and goings; it serves both as dining- and reception-room. The walls of the *stube* are ornamented with carved panels; the ceiling has carved rafters. . . . In the vast

attic are stored the large reserves of fruit, jams and jellies, grain, corn, fagots, with a space for drying the abundant *linge* of an Alsatian household."

There are whole passages in this delightful programme which might almost have been taken from those novels of Edmond About, so vivid a picture do they give of the life and habits of provincial France, and so affectionately are all of these simple things dwelt upon. Indeed, it is that air of almost reverential affection which makes the programme a living, throbbing echo of a nation's life—not of the city, with its restlessness and luxury, but of the plain life of the men and women who carry the nation's fortunes on their backs, who know toil and sacrifice, fraternal kindness, gentle help in time of need, and a human sympathy in time of trouble. To untold thousands of these simple folk there has come a visitation of war more merciless than any pen can paint; that they have endured it with fortitude and a resolve which nothing has been able to break has no further need of telling. That they will rise from it to regain the simple competence which they once knew, and to play a newer and larger part in shaping the destinies of the world, must be our fervent hope.

Book Reviews

The Coming Polity.

By Patrick Geddes and Victor Branford. London, 1917. Williams & Norgate.

Ideas at War.

By Patrick Geddes and Gilbert Slater. London, 1917. Williams & Norgate.

These two volumes, the first which have so far come to hand, belong in the series announced under the general title of "The Making of the Future," to be edited by Patrick Geddes and Victor Branford. If their quality is indicative of the value of the series, then the remaining volumes may be looked forward to with the keenest eagerness. "The Coming Polity" has a special interest to those who recognize the importance of regional surveys, and if the volume seems a little dry in places, there are parts of it which provide the ample setting necessary for a study of those forces which sway mankind as the winds move the sea. The story of Le Play, unknown save to a very few, and of his researches in French life and habits, is one to become familiar with.

In "Ideas at War," plainly influenced by the lifework of Mr. Geddes in his study of the problem of planning, the future and its problems are dealt with in a vivid manner. The preliminary chapters on war and peace develop a phase of the war problem which has too long passed unconsidered: ". . . war and peace," we are clearly shown, "are not only matters of material resources and appliances, but have to be viewed as states of mind; in short, . . . Wardom and Peacedom arise alike from Ideas. It is Ideas which are at War."

For the architect—and for every man or woman who has the will to look into the future, through the eyes, not alone of the present but of the past—the chapters on "The Mechanical Age" and "The Imperial and Financial Age" will discover the nature of the forces which we have so long refused to acknowledge as either discoverable or controllable. If they are based upon a study of British life, they are none the less applicable to our own. For the architect there is this special message: "Architecture has always claimed and sought to organize the visible arts, with their many detailed crafts and industries and all their accessories in turn, thus covering well-nigh the whole field of industry, since most of the family budget is determined or adjusted at home. But architecture has failed, has been increasingly failing, since it was taken away from the city and cathedral building after the Renaissance to fortify power, to adorn its magnificence and exalt its pretensions. It is thus to no small extent the failure of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and their predecessors and compeers, to accomplish their social functions, which called into being the Fabians and their predecessors, the Radicals and the Chartists.

"Now, as architecture sought to organize its own arts and crafts, and even others, through home-guided standards, so now town-planning seeks to organize architecture. And not architecture only, but other coördinative endeavors as well, even those apparently most abstracted from material environment and well-being, such as economic and political activities for choice; since the first is ever losing itself among the bland and dreary corridors of bureaucracy and administration, and the second making these resonate and tremble with the eloquent thunders of lawyerdom."

It is the "Town-Planning Movement" which is to synthetize all movements toward bettering the conditions of life,—and the economists, philanthropists, socialists are to cease their idle chatter and supplement their verbosities with definite constructive programs expressible in physical terms. All of which is good, and yet seems a little hard on a goodly number of men who have paved the way for the Planning Idea,—just as some millions of young men have soaked the fields of Europe with their life-blood, in order that we shall be driven to see that success in war depends upon Planning in a much more sweeping manner than the world has ever dreamed of. But to those who understand the science of Planning and are alive to the tremendous part it will play in the making of the future, the book will be not only stimulating but most helpful. Even its irritations may be set down to an excess of zeal which it is difficult to chide.—B.

Lessons on Form.

A Manual of Free-Hand Drawing. By A. Blunck, Architect. Revised American edition. J. H. Jansen, Caxton Building, Cleveland, O. $3.

It is quite amusing to note in this American edition of Blunck's "Lessons on Form" the revision of those pages the character of which suggested something German. Although the original pages were hardly seditious, inasmuch as the substitutions are better chosen examples of ornament, as well as quite non-German, the revision was perhaps worth while. The subtitle, "A Manual of Free-

Hand Drawing" has been added. Despite the author's admonition in the Preface that the student should always *remember* that "the exercises he attempts to draw have a form," "Blunck's Lessons" is neither a manual of drawing nor—all the drawings being in outline—a good handbook of ornament. As most readers probably know, the outlines are shown on squared or quadrille ruled paper, and the chief use of the book, in this country at least, has been, and probably always will be, to enable the draughtsman to *copy* ornament in outline in the shortest time and with the least thought, all of which cannot be conducive to either good design or worthy indication. Of course, a copying of the pages from cover to cover, would in most cases produce some dexterity in outline drawing.—B. J. L.

Obituary

Jacob Agne, Jr.

Elected to the Institute as a Fellow in 1892
Died in Utica, N. Y., April 17, 1918

Mr. Agne was born in Utica on March 13, 1859. He was graduated from the public schools of that city and later from the Utica Business College. Soon after, he entered the office of William H. Hamilton, an architect then prominent in Utica. After two years he became associated with A. J. Simmons, another architect of that city, and in 1884 he established his own practice. In 1900 he associated with himself, as partners, Albert H. Jennison and Herbert D. Rushmer, under the name of Agne, Rushmer & Jennison, which firm continued until the time of Mr. Agne's death. He and his firm were the designers of many residences and public buildings in and about Utica.

News Notes

New Member Admitted

Frank Latenser, 632 Bee Building, Omaha, Neb. Iowa Chapter.

Structural Service Department

In this month's number there are many subjects discussed in relation to the work of the War Industries Board, and some of the Standards adopted for war emergency work are published. We shall endeavor to publish these Standards as completely as possible, but as some of them are very long, it may be necessary to summarize them in order to save space.

Mr. Sullivan W. Jones is now the associate editor of this department, as the Bureau of Housing of the Department of Labor has availed itself of the services of Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd, whose work in helping to bring the Structural Service Department to that degree of usefulness which the war so abruptly terminated, is gratefully acknowledged. His wide knowledge in this field makes his services of the greatest value to the Housing Bureau in the present emergency.

MAJOR EVARTS TRACY, OF THE FIRM OF TRACY & SWARTWOUT, IN FRANCE WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
In an interesting letter to Mr. John Lawrence Mauran, he enclosed the portrait of himself and his wild boar, René de la Tour de Soligny, "whose ancestors," writes the Major, "were here before Cæsar."

Notes by the Wayside

A COMMITTEE composed of eminent painters, illustrators, sculptors, architects, and headed by an architect, had charge of the decorations in New York for the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive, and the results show the wisdom of having artists rather than publicity men direct such an undertaking. "The Avenue of the Allies"—Fifth Avenue from Madison Square to the Plaza—shows an inspiring festivity which is infectious. The decorative scheme is simplicity itself. The buildings on both sides of the street have three rows of flags at the second-, third-, and fourth-story windows, the upper and lower rows being of one of the allies and the middle row advertising the Loan. At Madison Square, the Library, and St. Patrick's, where there are no buildings or where they are set back from the street, there are groups of plain, simple flag-poles, one for the flag of each ally. Over the street, at close intervals and at a uniform height, are hung large flags in groups. The light poles are uniformly decorated with Liberty Loan pennants. Each block is dedicated to one of the Allies, and the flags displayed there are of that nation. Nowhere is there any attempt at triumphal arches, hastily conceived sculpture, or *papier-mâché* architecture. The whole conception is one of uniformly and harmoniously disposed banners and flags. It is true there is an architectural "Liberty Altar" in Madison Square, used as a speakers' rostrum, but this is really a thing by itself. A trip down the "Avenue of the Allies" on a sunny day is a certain antidote for pessimism and something of a palliative for bitter thoughts, thoughts of the awful carnage "over there."

THE ARCHITECTURE of the small town in this country is rarely attractive or deserving of much study. The shop-fronts are often vulgar, old and more or less dilapidated, or of the later "tin Renaissance;" the houses, Victorian atrocities or clapboarded Italian villas or, perhaps, the later Queen Anne bungalows. But what a magic agent of transformation is the rain! The other day we were walking through a drizzly rain, the thick, translucent, gray kind, and what a change! The atrocities, the villas, the Queen Anne bungalows, the jigsaw details were all gone. In their place were simple masses of gray—warm grays and cool grays; the trees appeared almost as planes—distances told with exaggerated effect. We were in a fairy-land. Wherever we turned, we saw a bit that might have inspired the most glorious print or etching. What had happened? Nature, in a charitable mood, had simply obliterated the tool-marks of the hand of man!

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL is dying slowly. Its demolition does not seem to be proceeding methodically; so, with the debris lying about, the walls battered, and the tower raggedly broken off, it looks as if it might have been struck by shells, or as if it might have been the victim of *kultur*. Even in these times, when the destruction of a beautiful Georgian building would seem an insignificant thing to grieve over in comparison with the awful shedding of blood and wholesale vandalism in Europe, the more one thinks of the demolition of St. John's and the attending circumstances, the more enraged one becomes. There are so few conspicuously good things of the Colonial period left to us. The building was owned by perhaps the wealthiest church corporation in America, which could well afford to preserve it. Steps have already been taken by the Trinity Corporation to cede to the city, from the site of St. John's, a strip of land which is the continuation of York Street, thus making of the present inside plot of ground *two corner* plots. There is considerable gossip that the widening of Varick Street, which was done at great cost, and which was the greatest factor in hastening the destruction of the beautiful chapel, was rather far fetched, and indeed would hardly ever prove of value at all commensurate with its cost. We feel quite sure that in France or England a building like St. John's would never be wantonly destroyed to acquire commercial gain. It is too bad that during the last few months, when St. John's was condemned and before the actual tearing down began, there was practically no public protest voiced. Newspaper comment, such as appeared when it was discovered that the building was really being torn down, and of which the following editorial from the New York *Globe*, of September 14, is an excellent example, might have saved the Chapel:

"With shame, as well as regret, the people of New York must watch the destruction, now under way, of St. John's Chapel in Varick Street. It is, or was, one of the architectural and historic treasures of New York. They are few. We can ill afford to lose one. When some years ago the Trinity Corporation pronounced the chapel useless for worship on account of the shift in population, and proposed to tear it down, a cry of protest went up all over the city. The Trinity Corporation for a time abandoned its intent, but now, under the mantle of war, the destruction has been ordered.

"Perhaps St. John's Chapel has of late years possessed little value as a place of worship. For community work, for various kinds of public service which Trinity might carry on in that neighborhood, it was as useful as another building. The plea of necessity in the widening of the street is empty. When London enlarged the Strand nobody demolished St. Clement's Danes and St. Mary le Strand. Those famous edifices are there, still enisled in the traffic floods of one of London's busiest thoroughfares. Equally special provision could have been made for preserving St. John's.

"Rebuild France we must, and none would grudge a tear to the ruins of Louvain and Rheims. But here, without any of the accidents or inevitable violences of warfare, this vandalism has been perpetrated at home."—TRAVELER.

Correspondence: War's Message to Art

By WILLIAM LUTHER NOWLL

If words were of vitriol, it might be possible to penetrate the minds of those who talk and write about the "fine arts." Their lilting and vacuous phrases in praise of the irrecoverable past echo more hollowly than ever. What does the world know or care about artistic attitudinizing and platitudinizing or for what their devotees are doing in their bewilderment? What did they know or care before the war? Yesterday an insignificant fraction knew that there had been art at some remote time much better than ours. Today, over against present soul-possessing issues, art is nothing.

Devotees and dilletanti (observe the word!), you must decide your own fate! Will you sacrifice your cant and special meanings? Your entirely private and self-uncomprehended esoterics? Will you leave pandering and speak the truth to the public and your clients? Will you search the souls of your fellowmen for their meanings? Will you open your eyes to their meanings which blaze at you?

The means disbursed on the arts in recent times have been squandered: either this or admit the abhorrent "superman" to whom this art has alone appealed. To the "subman" it has meant either something useless (*vide* William James) or selfish display of wealth and power. Architecture, architects themselves cannot explain or justify nor have its forms borne within themselves their own significance. It has not been worth a tithe of its cost.

We know now that in peace or war humanity cannot waste that which all produce without impoverishing all. Architecture has been prodigal of human labor, and while it has made multitudes poorer, has made few rich materially and but a vanishing fraction richer spiritually. Art is a means by which one soul may encourage the best in all others. No present temerity will urge that art, at its cost, is justified in existence because of the amusement of those whom it has amused. There has been a market for the art which was the toy of the few. Artists, busy, have not looked where they were going.

The future of art does not lie along easy paths. Is there yet time to retrace steps and choose the better and infinitely more difficult way? Are there men in the artistic professions who believe art to be a means for stirring all finer emotions, a means which must not be used longer for the gratification of self-satisfaction, pride in wealth and power, or advertising? Are there men who, committed gratefully to what may be, but is not, a noble calling, will choose to serve humbly, mechanically if necessary, and always practically, until they can really touch men's hearts? Are there men who know or care how men's hearts may be touched by architecture? Do they themselves feel the earthquake that shakes the world? Are they agitated by or with this shock?

Has it not been artists themselves who have debauched civilization by tickling the fancies of those who could afford to pay, while they, at the same time, told those who would listen that there was no art because there remained but a poor figment of civilization—the unworthy heir of a glorious ancestry? If there were no civilization, who more blameworthy than artists?

Weakest of excuses—now dead—"it is the fault of the public!"

When no artist would sacrifice a commission to give a lesson in true art, the "ignorant pseudo-civilization," the "unappreciative civilization," the "sordid commercial civilization" which they elegantly, remotely, and disdainfully deprecated, is giving its life-blood for principles of the existence of which artists have proved by their own words and deeds they were not aware. From whom should the public learn appreciation unless from the artist? To whom was the greatest art of the world addressed? Its success has always lain in its vibrant accord with the largest number of harmonious hearts.

Selfishness and pride repel. Ostentation repels. Accumulation by monopoly and its evidences beget not admiration but resentment. And the testimony of the arts to these gratifications of the few has not failed to assist in arousing the determination of men everywhere to limit or do away progressively with the large possibilities of the continuance of the bases for such art. The meaner emotions, embodied in art, destroy art, artist, and patron together. Every revolution has torn down the structures of power, together with their builders.

Alcohol and art have been set aside at the same time; both are in the way during war. Before the death-grips, no man knew well enough how much he must be his brother's keeper; now every intoxication that lessens the power of one man is felt on the western front; any ounce of strength, of material, every day's labor put into that which is not bread or *moral power* is waste. It is not more waste than ever it was, but now we see it. Yet even now it is not more waste than it ever will be. We must bear the scars of this chastisement always, lest we forget!

Architecture can no longer be the plaything of the rich and idle. The lessons of that revolution, which this war is, are not to be lost on the powerful. They are momentarily escaping the limit of forced reformations taking place in great areas of the world, where, as in the cataclysms of the past, concentrated wealth and power and futile art together are swept away. The limit here may not yet be reached.

This war is a revelation. On the one hand it has swiftly drawn the headlong plunge of greed and grasp of power; and we shudder at the evidence of these same taints in our own camp and must eradicate them. On the other hand, it has stripped away the fripperies and toys, the motley and bells, and shown us men. Mercurial froth and superficiality have been washed away in steadfast blood. The peers have shown themselves equal. Money-getting has disappeared in life-giving. Self-gratification is not. Abnegation is.

We have sinned! All this moral power was in the world, lying in the hearts of men, waiting testimony. All power now exploding was static, waiting discharge. Blind, stolid, corrupted, decayed art could not see, feel, move, or live, but blundered on, and told the world, "*You* are drunk!"

If! If art had known how! Had art set up one simple evidence of that which war instead has revealed, and

another, and another, and another, simply stating the steadfastness of the hope and trust and affection of men in and for each other, of the little strength of small groups to help all, of the greater strength of more unity to lift all, telling in words of one syllable, over and over again, to all men, in whom all the power for anything in humanity rests! Could this have failed to stir the steady strings, slowly, swelling as it rose, growing with the irresistible power of the harmonies which alone can stir all men? Can it be conceived that this would not have drowned the discord. Art exists only in human unity. Unity of emotion existed. Art or war reveal unity of impluse. We left it for war. We might have stirred all men to vibrant unison with the best; we have let them be stilled in festering mounds. It might have been! Can we learn? The fault was ours. We failed because we were not fit to lead. We followed, and not the best but the worst.

The essence of architecture is the evidence to all feeling men of universal human emotions, love of home and simple living, love of neighbor, and community, and the generous impluse to better all men in social existence, in education, in sickness and health, in the gaining of livelihood, in the functions of government, in security from oppression, in the worship of God.

There exists no comparable agency for the encouragement in each man's heart of his faith in the existence of these emotions in the hearts of all other men; no other agency which can so quickly develop these emotions into such force as to renew their expression and growth.

Neither architect nor actor can express an emotion which he does not feel. To share emotions adequately, the artist must share life, the lowly, commercial, and mechanical, together with the professional, and elegant.

When he has something to say he must say it in terms comprehensible to his audience. These terms it is his task to find. Their elements undoubtedly exist. The architect has enough to do. He occupies the pass to a territory unconquered in this age. This domain is his or no one's. Is he equal to its conquest?

Committees of the Institute for 1918-1919

(Partial List Only)

Due to delay on the part of appointees in responding to their appointments to the various committees, we are only able to print a partial list in this issue. In November, it is hoped that the complete personnel of all committees may be finally announced. Those which are complete at this time are as follows:

Judiciary Committee

(Elected by the Board)

Horace Wells Sellers, *Chairman*
William B. Faville — Richard E. Schmidt

NOTE.—Under the By-laws, this Committee must be composed of members of the Board of Directors.

Instructions: The instructions to the Judiciary Committee are contained in the By-laws, and in the document known as "Rules for the Guidance of the Committee on Practice and the Judiciary Committee." A revision of this document is necessary to make it consistent with the amended By-laws as shown in the Proceedings of the Fifty-First Convention. A revision should be made promptly by the Judiciary Committee itself in coöperation with the Chairman of the Committee on Practice and submitted to the Board for approval.

Board of Examiners

(Elected by the Board)

Frank C. Baldwin, *Chairman*
Appleton P. Clark, Jr. — Edward W. Donn, Jr.

Instructions: This Committee is instructed to examine applications and exhibits, pass thereon, and recommend to the Board for or against the election of applicants.

Committee on Practice

Elmer C. Jensen, *Chairman*

NOTE.—Under the new By-laws, the Committee on Practice is composed of a Chairman, appointed by the President, together with one member from each Chapter, nominated by the Executive Committee of the Chapter and approved by the President of the Institute.

Instructions: The Committee's general instructions are contained in the By-laws and in the "Rules for the Guidance of the Committee on Practice and the Judiciary Committee" which should be revised promptly by the Judiciary Committee in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Practice.

Finance Committee

D. Everett Waid, *Chairman*
Ben J. Lubschez — Edward W. Donn, Jr.

Instructions: This Committee's general instructions are contained in the By-laws.

Committee on Competitions

George S. Mills, *Chairman*
Louis Ayres — Sylvain Schnaittacher
Francis J. MacDonnell — Charles W. Steinbaugh

Instructions: This Committee is charged with the duties prescribed in the Circular of Advice on Competitions, and is instructed carefully to study the competition practice as formulated by other national architectural organizations, in order that the Institute may be thoroughly prepared to meet this problem when confronted with the probable post-war changes in methods of professional practice.

Committee on Allied Arts

(Standing)

William B. Faville, *Chairman*
Henry K. Holsman — Charles Z. Klauder
Frank B. Meade

Instructions: This Committee is charged with the task of encouraging and stimulating all forms of art, both for their inherent value as social forces and as necessary chan-

nels through which collaboration may lead to a better architecture, to an ever-widening appreciation of the value of good building, and to a knowledge of the benefits to be derived from the wise physical development of all our communities, both small and great. It should coöperate with the Committee on Publications in making available for regular publication in the Journal such articles and illustrations as it deems to be meritorious contributions to any art.

Committee on Contracts and Specifications
(Standing)

William Stanley Parker, *Chairman*
Milton B. Medary, Jr., *Vice-Chairman*
F. E. Davidson — Sullivan W. Jones
Edwin H. Fetterolf — E. J. Russell
Richard E. Schmidt

Instructions: This Committee is charged with the subject of the contractual relations and obligations of the owner, architect, and builder, and with the care of the forms and machinery essential thereto. It is to coöperate with the Committee on Institute Publications to the fullest extent to the effect that every item of information which might add to the usefulness of the Journal in serving the profession at large be made available to it.

It is also to continue its work under the instructions it has already received.

Out of deference to the wishes of Frank Miles Day, as conveyed to the President of the Institute, a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Medary, Parker, and Fetterolf, with Mr. Medary acting as Chairman, is to have charge of the editing of the Handbook of Architectural Practice, later to be published through the Journal, and to which Mr. Day had devoted so much time and thought.

Committee on Engineering Coöperation
(Special)

Thomas R. Kimball, *Chairman*
Owen Brainard — Lansing C. Holden

Instructions: This Committee is continued, with the request that it make a report to the Board.

Committee on Materials and Methods
(Special)

John L. Hamilton, *Chairman*
(Committee of One)

Instructions: This Committee is charged with the task of studying new materials and methods and of making available to the profession, through the columns of the Journal, such information thereon as will advance the science of architecture.

Committee on Public Information

Frank C. Baldwin, *Chairman*
C. L. Borie, Jr. — C. Grant La Farge
Thomas R. Kimball — Ben J. Lubschez
H. Van Buren Magonigle

Instructions: This Committee is instructed to coöperate with the Committee on Institute Publications, the work of the two committees being inseparable.

Committee on Institute Publications

For three years:
C. L. Borie, Jr. — H. Van Buren Magonigle

Instructions: This Committee is charged with the publication of all Institute publications.

Committee on Public Works

Charles A. Favrot, *Chairman*
Arthur Dillon — John P. B. Sinkler

Instructions: This Committee is charged with the responsibility of studying public building methods in general throughout the country with the view to the ultimate formulation and presentation of a plan of conducting public building work.

It is also instructed to study the reports of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department; the Report of the Public Building Commission to the Congress of 1918, with the collateral report of the Commission of Fine Arts; the methods pursued in the Government's war building program, and to recommend a course of action to the Board of Directors.

Committee on Lincoln Highway

Elmer C. Jensen, *Chairman*
(Committee of One)

Instructions: This Committee is instructed to consider ways and means whereby the Government may be induced to take charge of the project.

Lincoln Highway Commission

Elmer C. Jensen, *Chairman*
(Commission of One)

Instructions: The Commission is charged with cooperating with the Lincoln Highway Committee.

Advertising Committee

Thomas R. Kimball — John Galen Howard

NOTE.—At the last convention there was stricken from the Canons of Ethics, Paragraph 4, which read as follows: "It is unprofessional to advertise." This makes it necessary to reword Paragraph 12 of the Circular of Advice, which now reads as follows: "Advertising tends to lower the dignity of the profession and is therefore condemned." The Committee on Advertising is to rephrase this paragraph and submit it to the Board of Directors, which is empowered to publish it when it has approved the wording.

Instructions: This Committee is charged with the revision of the Circular of Advice as instructed by the Board.

State Building Methods Committee

Charles A. Favrot, *Chairman*
(Committee of One)

Instructions: The functions of this Committee having been provided for in the instructions given to the Committee on Public Works, no instructions seem necessary. (See the November Issue.)

Committee to Inaugurate and Conduct a Competition for Small Churches

D. Everett Waid, *Chairman*
(Committee of One)

Instructions. The work of this Committee should be postponed until after the war.

Structural Service Department

SULLIVAN W. JONES, *Associate Editor*

Special War Service

In connection with professional societies, organized bodies, and the following Committees of the Institute, working toward improvements in building materials and methods, and higher ideals in the sheltering of humanity:

BASIC BUILDING CODE — CONTRACTS AND SPECIFICATIONS — FIRE-PREVENTION
MATERIALS AND METHODS — STRUCTURAL SERVICE

SERIAL NO. 10, OCTOBER, 1918

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War Industries Board 10A

Supplementary to the summary of the activities of the War Industries Board as outlined in the September Journal (9A), we reprint below the letter of Mr. Baruch addressed to the Senate of the United States in response to a resolution of that body requesting a statement from the War Industries Board in regard to its relations with the building industry. The letter is as follows:

To the honorable the PRESIDENT AND SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: On behalf of the War Industries Board, I beg to comply with Senate resolution *304, passed September 13, 1918, and transmitted to me the same day.

1. The only order promulgated by the War Industries Board "relative to the construction and alteration of public or private buildings" is contained in Circular No. 21, issued September 3, 1918, and supplemented under date of September 10, 1918. Copies of the order and the supplement are attached hereto.

2. Said orders were issued under the authority conferred upon the War Industries Board and its chairman by the President of the United States, in a communication to the chairman dated March 4, 1918, and confirmed by Executive order dated May 28, 1918, whereby the War Industries Board was created a separate administrative agency of the President, with the powers, duties, and functions set forth in the said communication from the President of March 4, 1918. Copies of said communication and of said Executive order are attached hereto.

I beg to call particular attention to the following powers and duties thus specifically conferred by the President upon the board and its chairman:

(*a*) "The studious conservation of resources and facilities by scientific, commercial, and industrial economies."

(*b*) "The determination, wherever necessary, of priorities of production and of delivery and of the proportions of any given article to be made immediately accessible to the several purchasing agencies when the supply of that article is insufficient, either temporarily or permanently."

**Resolved*, That the War Industries Board be directed to transmit to the Senate all orders promulgated by that Board relative to the construction and alteration of public or private buildings, and to advise the Senate under what authority of law said orders were issued. (Introduced by Senator Calder.)

(*c*) The chairman's duty to guide and assist "in obtaining access to materials in any way preëmpted," and "to anticipate the prospective needs of the several supply departments of the Government and their feasible adjustment to the industry of the country as far in advance as possible, in order that as definite an outlook and opportunity for planning as possible may be afforded the business men of the country."

I refer also to the act of Congress of August 10, 1917, known as the priority of shipment act.

3. In further response to Senate resolution 304, permit me to add:

In carrying out the duties, with which we were thus charged by the President, the War Industries Board and its chairman found the following situation to exist with respect to building and construction facilities and supplies:

(*a*) Iron and steel are a necessary part of every completed building. They are necessary for plumbing, heating, ventilating, piping, hardware, and mechanical equipment. The direct and indirect war needs of this country and of our allies for the last six months of the current year already exceed 21,000,000 tons and the country's total output for the first six months was less than 17,000,000 tons. The unavoidable result is that iron and steel can not be used for nonwar or less essential purposes.

(*b*) The United States Fuel Administration, finding that the production of building materials consumed upward of 30,000,000 tons of fuel per annum, and that there was a shortage in the fuel necessary for our war program, curtailed very materially the fuel allowed for building materials. The continued production of building materials for nonwar and less essential projects would now necessarily be at the expense of productions which our war program requires.

(*c*) The Railroad Administration finds that 25 per cent of the total tonnage moved by the railroads is building material. It is absolutely essential that the portion of this tonnage which represents materials not needed for war or essential purposes should be displaced by tonnage which is.

(*d*) The United States Employment Service finds that there is an acute shortage in the labor needed for the war program. It is absolutely essential that labor which now may be idle, or which may be engaged on nonwar or less essential work, should be employed upon work which will contribute toward winning the war.

It is therefore evident that the building and construction field furnishes an instance calling imperatively for the exercise by the War Industries Board of the duty with which the President charged it, of conserving the resources and facilities of the country for war purposes, of determining necessary priorities in production and in delivery, of obtaining access to materials in any way preëmpted, and of anticipating prospective war needs.

It is clear that there is not enough iron, steel, transportation facilities, fuel, and labor to supply the direct and indirect war needs of the country and the nonwar needs also, and that the resources and facilities used in nonwar and less essential building projects can only be applied thereto by taking them from the war needs.

The inevitable result of this would be failure to supply the war requirements of the country as they are needed. It would mean that nonwar and less essential needs would be produced at the sacrifice of war needs, with the consequent postponement of the day when the war will end and when American lives will be freed from the hazards of battle.

The attached orders were promulgated by the War Industries Board as a necessary means of avoiding this unhappy result.

These orders were only issued after the nearly six months' warning given by the resolution of March 21, 1918, which is quoted at length in circular No. 21.

Attention is also called to the fact that before circular No. 21 was issued numerous conferences were held between the board and the manufacturers of the principal building materials. The latter appreciated fully the situation as briefly outlined above and heartily agreed to coöperate with the board in carrying into effect the spirit of the resolution of March 21, 1918, and to that end to enter into the pledge set forth in circular No. 21.

The manufacturers, however, felt that, not having the country's war program before them, it was impossible for them to determine what building projects were essential and what were less essential. They felt that the War Industries Board should determine this question as definitely as possible and should pass upon doubtful cases for them.

Accordingly the board did determine what were essential projects, defining them in paragraphs numbered (1) to (5), inclusive, of circular No. 21, and projects of this character may proceed as therein explained. Other building projects are not prohibited but may likewise proceed if the local council of national defense, which is primarily the body best fitted to judge, finds them in the public interest or essential, and if this finding is approved by the War Industries Board. Building projects which do not measure up to these standards must be deferred until the war program is fulfilled. If they are not, the due fulfillment of the war program will be impossible.

The orders referred to are very much in the interest of the public, because they will prevent the public, including the trade, from planning or undertaking building projects and then, after plans or commitments have been made, finding that the war program makes it impossible to secure the materials necessary to complete them.

Moreover, the trade itself will find that because of the enormous housing and other construction work which the Government itself is undertaking a large part of the trade's facilities will simply be transferred to new lines of building activity.

Finally, the operation of the selective-service acts will much more than has already been the case directly affect the amount of labor available for the building trade and for other industries. Even with increased efficiency and female labor the natural outcome of this condition must be to curtail and reduce the volume of any given business not connected with the war program. As far as it is possible to do so, the less essential industries are being converted to more essential activities, but there will be a certain percentage of these industries which can not be so converted. Therefore the volume of business in the less essentials will be reduced, and with this reduction there will come a corresponding reduction in taxability.

It is not only the policy, it is the clear and simple duty, of the War Industries Board to see that the war program of the country is met, and this program must be met now, when its needs are upon us. This duty must be fulfilled, even if its fulfillment entails industrial loss in this country, as it does human loss abroad.

I have the honor to remain,

BERNARD M. BARUCH,
Chairman War Industries Board.

It will thus be realized that the work of the War Industries Board constitutes the first effort ever made in this country to coördinate on a National basis industrial activity and the demand for industries' products.

The War Industries Board attacked this appalling problem without facts or data and practically without any clearly defined plan or method of procedure, except, perhaps, such as might be based upon the experience of our European Allies. But their problems were not comparable with ours, either in scope or complexity.

The War Industries Board is fast accumulating the data and information which it needs to proceed intelligently and wisely. Consequently, as its fund of knowledge increases and the elements of its problems become more clear, changes in methods, the modification of former regulations, and the creation of new sections and divisions for more specialized work will be necessary. The Editors will find it advisable, therefore, from time to time, to refer to former announcements in connection with subsequent modifications of them, or the effect upon previous regulations and procedures, resulting from the creation of new sections or divisions for the consideration of special phases of the problem of coördination.

This condition makes impossible any orderly system of presenting or indexing the subjects dealt with. When information is desired as to the proper course of procedure in disposing of any issue, the reader will find it necessary to refer to the last general index and then review all previous announcements upon the subject there listed.

Building Materials Section 10B

RICHARD L. HUMPHREY, *Chief*

One of the first acts following Mr. Baruch's acceptance of the Chairmanship of the War Industries Board, was the organization of the Building Materials Section. Rapidly thereafter War Service Committees were formed under the direction of the Building Materials Section, each with its representative in Washington to serve as the point of contact by which the Government requirements are communicated to the industry, and by which the problems of the industry are communicated to the War Industries Board. These War Service Committees are composed of group representatives, each representing a group of manufacturers or producers so that all the groups represent the entire country. These group representatives are elected or confirmed by a vote of all the producers or manufacturers in the group.

The War Service Committees are bureaus of information as to facts relating to the industry, and they represent the industry in matters which affect the fuel-supply, curtailment in operation, prices, and other similar problems that are under consideration by the several agencies of the War Industries Board or the several Government construction bureaus. When information is desired, the request is communicated to the Washington representative, who, in turn, communicates with the group representative and he notifies the rest of the group; in this way an answer is obtained. Those who accept places on the War Service Committees are men of integrity and high business standing, who desire to serve the best interests of the country as well as their industry. There are, at the present time, some thirty-six War Service Committees and twenty representatives are stationed in Washington, as is shown by the accompanying list. The Building Materials Section has thus mobilized the building materials industry into an industrial army with a representative of each industry in Washington and representatives for the various sections of the country—an army of over four hundred men.

The industries in which War Service Committees have been formed are listed below. (See 10B2.)

Organization 10B1

By reason of local congestion and other problems it has been necessary for the Building Materials Section to establish branch offices for New York and vicinity, Philadelphia and vicinity, and Norfolk and vicinity. At these points, the demand for sand, gravel, crushed stone, brick, and other building materials has been so great that in order

to avoid confusion and to properly supervise the deliveries of these materials, it has been necessary to establish branch offices. In these cases the several Government Departments make application to the representative of the branch office who advises as to the manufacturer or producer with whom the order should be placed.

Staff: Building Materials Section

Norman H. Hill
U. F. Turpin
Morris C. Betts
W. A. R. Anthony
A. L. Gladding
C. D. Morley
M. A. Styles
Frank A. Kendall
Edna M. Stangland
R. J. Friedberg
I. T. Morton
Capt. G. W. Riddle
(Temporary assistance)

New York Branch

GEO. L. LUCAS, 49 LaFayette Street, New York City

Philadelphia Branch

HERBERT B. ALLEN, 417 North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Norfolk Branch

W. E. LAW, Board of Control Building, Norfolk, Va.

Government Departmental Representatives

Army—Col. J. N. Willcut,
Construction Division.
Navy—Assistant Paymaster S. I. Marks,
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.
Marine Corps—Major P. F. Archer,
Assistant Quartermaster.
Emergency Fleet Corporation—H. S. Grimes,
Requirements Section.
Railroad Administration—B. P. Phillipe,
Interstate Commerce Commission.
Department of Labor—Major James E. Schuyler,
Bureau of Industrial Housing.
Supervising Architect's Office—J. W. Ginder,
Superintendent of Computing Division, Treasury Department.

Special Functions: The first purpose of the Building Materials Section of the War Industries Board is to care for the Government interests, and in so far as is compatible with this purpose, the Section endeavors to the best of its ability to aid the building materials industries in the very difficult problems arising as the result of war conditions. The Building Materials Section is engaged in the following principal activities:

1. Collation of data as to resources, available stocks, and capacity of various manufacturers and producers of building materials.

2. Keeping a record of rate of production and of delivery on various Government purchases.

3. Forming standard specifications and details which serve as a basis for the purchase of various building materials whereby the greatest conservation of labor, fuel, and metals is attainable.

4. Regulation of fuel-supply for the building materials industry.

5. Permits and clearances for building materials required in permissible construction.

6. Analysis of cost data, in so far as it relates to prices.

7. Handling detailed problems of the various building materials industries in order to enable these industries to meet their problems in the most efficient way.

The Building Materials Section has as members representatives of the War Department, the Navy Department, the Marine Corps, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Treasury Department, the U. S. Railroad Administration, (a chairman and a representative of each of seven Regional Advisors), the Panama Canal Commission, the U. S. Housing Corporation.

War Service Committees **10B2**

Representing various building material industries formed under the supervision of the Building Materials Section of the War Industries Board

Architectural Terra Cotta

W. H. Powell, Chairman, 1170 Broadway, New York City.
John Hewitt, Winkle Terra Cotta Co., St. Louis, Mo.
H. J. Lucas, 2525 Clybourn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Paul S. McMichael, The Northern Clay Co., Auburn, Wash.
W. A. Mills, Washington Representative,
729 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Automatic Sprinklers

W. G. Allen, Chairman, Hamilton Building, Akron, Ohio.
J. M. Duncan, 2323 North 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alfred Fritzsche, Society for Savings Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
A. M. Lewis, 2027 Washington Avenue., Philadelphia, Pa.
H. W. Park, 123 William Street, New York City.
H. G. Vogel, 487 Broadway, New York City.
Henry B. Cross, Secretary and Washington Representative.
821 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Brick

William Schlake, Chairman, Conway Building, Chicago, Ill.
B. W. Ballou, Buffville, Kans.
Geo. A. Bass, Central National Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.
W. R. Bennett, Fort Worth, Texas.
C. C. Blair, Metropolitan Paving Brick Co., Canton, Ohio.
F. W. Butterworth, Danville, Ill.
John P. Cahoon, Salt Lake Pressed Brick Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.
F. H. Chapin, Schofield Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
Geo. H. Clippert, Geo. H. Clippert & Bros. Brick Co., Detroit, Mich.
W. W. Dennis, 946 Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Calif.
W. E. Dunwody, Standard Brick Co., Macon, Ga.
D. J. Fisher, Sayreville, N. J.
M. E. Gregory, Corning, N. Y.
Wm. K. Hammond, 628 West 52nd Street, New York City.
Edward Kelley, East Tabor Road and Vankirk Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chas. Klein, Chaska, Minn.
Frank Lohse, Denny-Renton Co., Seattle, Wash.
J. F. Reynolds, North Haven, Conn.
Wm. E. Sankey, 2112 Carson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. E. Stringer, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
R. D. T. Hollowell, Secretary and Washington Representative,
20 McLean Building, 1517 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Building Hardware

C. B. Parsons, Chairman, New Britain, Conn.
I. S. Ermentraut, Penn Hardware Co., Reading, Pa.
T. J. Ray, Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
C. W. Sager, Lockport, Ill.
G. L. Sargent, New Haven, Conn.
E. C. Waldvogel, Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Stamford, Conn.
A. Zimmerman, New Britian, Conn.
Hartwell A. Taylor, Secretary and Washington Representative,
1218 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Building Stone

Col. Sam Tate, Chairman, Tate, Ga.
H. E. Fletcher, Boston, Mass.
John McGilvray, Townsend Building, San Francisco, Calif.
P. B. Parker, Walnut Avenue and 133d Street, New York City.
R. M. Richter, Bedford, Ind.
Mastin Simpson, 19th and Olive Streets, Kansas City, Mo.
Chas. T. Vandeveer, Secretary and Washington Representative,
626 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Cast Iron Boilers and Radiators

Frederick W. Herendeen, Chairman, Geneva, N. Y.
J. T. Duryea, Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp., New York City.
Fred H. Moore, Longacre Bldg., 42nd St. and Broadway, New York City.
E. E. McNair, G.M.S., United States Radiator Corp., Detroit, Mich.

Wm. B. Reed, H. B. Smith Co., Westfield, Mass.
Wm. Sefton, Hitchins & Co., Elizabeth, N. J.
John Waters, National Radiator Co., Johnstown, Pa.

Cement Concrete Pipe

A. M. Hirsh, Chairman, Lock Joint Pipe Co., Ampere, N. J.
E. H. Backemeyer, Sioux City Concrete Pipe Co., Sioux City, Iowa.
Arthur S. Bent, 626 Security Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
Charles Gilman, 50 Church Street, New York City.
George Schofield, 1433 Dock Street, Tacoma, Wash.
A. N. Shearman, 1004 Bank and Trust Building, Knoxville, Tenn.
J. L. Zeidler, St. Joseph Reinforced Concrete Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Clay Roofing Tile

A. W. Brown, Chairman, 1106 Monroe Building, Chicago, Ill.
Geo. P. Heinz, Denver, Col.
J. J. Masterson, 3301 Morganford Road, St. Louis, Mo.

J. K. Webster, Secretary and Washington Representative,
615 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Clay Sewer Pipe

Fred L. Dickey, Chairman, W. S. Dickey Clay Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.
M. J. Bannon, P. Bannon Pipe Co., Louisville, Ky.
L. G. Blackmer, Blackmer Post & Pipe Co., St. Louis, Mo.
A. G. Brading, Chattanooga Sewer Pipe Works, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Geo. R. Chambers, Gladding-McLean & Co., San Francisco, Calif.
M. P. Chumlea, Lehigh Sewer Pipe & Tile Co., Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
F. W. Clark, Portland Stoneware Co., Portland, Me.
Mr. Crow, Denny-Renton Clay and Coal Co., Seattle, Wash.
L. A. Hamilton, Southern Sewer Pipe Works, Birmingham, Ala.
H. B. Manton, Robinson Clay Product Co., Akron, Ohio.
A. C. McCombe, American Sewer Pipe Co., Akron, Ohio.
Geo. S. McElroy, San Antonio Sewer Pipe Works, San Antonio, Texas.
Fred W. Owesney, East Ohio Sewer Pipe Co., Irondale, Ohio.
Geo. E. Prindible, Patton Clay Manufacturing Co., Patton, Pa.
J. L. Scott, Macomb Sewer Pipe Works, Macomb, Ill.
William Walters, Red Wing Sewer Pipe Co., Red Wing, Minn.

Geo. H. Tefft, Secretary and Washington Representative,
311–312 Homer Building, 13th and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

Composition Roofing

Herbert Abrahams, Chairman, The Standard Paint Co., New York City.
O. A. Heppes, Vice-Chairman, Heppes-Nelson Roofing Co., Chicago, Ill.
G. K. Bradfield, H. W. Johns-Manville Co., New York City.
R. B. Crabbs, The Phillip Carey Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
John Logan, The Patent Vulcanite Roofing Co., Chicago, Ill.
W. E. O'Neil, The Texas Co., Houston, Texas.
John Powers, Barber Asphalt Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
C. E. Rahr, Treasurer, The Flintkee Co., Boston, Mass.
L. P. Sibley, The Barrett Co., New York City.
E. J. Weaver, International Roofing Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
A. Whittemore, Certain-teed Products Corp., St. Louis, Mo.
B. J. Williams, The Paraffine Cos. Inc., San Francisco, Calif.

Stewart F. Berry, Secretary and Washington Representative,
Room 510, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Concrete Reinforcement

John F. Havemeyer, Chairman, 42 Broadway, New York City.
Gustav Kahn, Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
Paul J. Kalman, Merchants National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.
John B. Leonard, Rialto Building, San Francisco, Calif.

A. E. Lindau, Secretary and Treasurer,
Mutual Life Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Door Hangers and Track

W. P. Benson, Chairman, Sterling, Ill.
B. B. Bell, Harvard, Ill.
W. H. Fitch, Aurora, Ill.
F. E. Meyers, F. E. Meyers & Bro., Ashland, Ohio.
W. K. Palmer, Frantz Manufacturing Co., Sterling, Ill.
F. C. Smith, Allith-Prouty Co., Danville, Ill.
A. Wagner, Wagner Manufacturing Co., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Fibre Wall Board

J. F. Haggerty, Chairman, Beaver Board Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
W. H. Upson, Jr., Upson Co., Lockport, N. Y.
W. J. Parrot, Jr., 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
W. R. Mitchell, Haverhill Boxboard Co., Haverhill, Mass.

W. G. Saville, Secretary,
517 Insurance Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.
Carl G. Whattler, Washington Representative,
Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Electrical Materials

J. C. Dallam, Chairman, 1 River Road, Schenectady, N. Y.
H. D. Betts, 63 Vesey Street, New York City.
H. W. Bliven, 30 East 42nd Street, New York City.
C. E. Corrigan, Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
F. W. Hall, 527 West 34th Street, New York City.
H. R. Holmes, East Liverpool, Ohio.
D. H. Murphy, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. H. Thornley, P. O. Box 1143, Providence, R. I.

Elevators

C. H. M. Atkins, Chairman, Warner Elevator Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
S. D. Collett, Elevator Supplies Co., Hoboken, N. J.
I. N. Haughton, Haughton Elevator and Machine Co., Toledo, Ohio.
F. A. Hecht, Jr., Kaestner & Hecht, Chicago, Ill.
J. R. Jackson, Jr., A. B. See Elevator Co., New York City.
C. E. Ketchum, Warsaw Elevator Co., Warsaw, N. Y.

J. H. Van Alstyne, Secretary,
Otis Elevator Co., N. Y. City.

Gypsum and Gypsum Products

O. M. Knode, Chairman, 205 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
L. E. Armstrong, Plymouth Gypsum Co., Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Victor C. Coxhead, 7 East 42nd Street, New York City.
Ray C. Haynes, Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.
J. A. Henley, Treasurer, Conway Building, Chicago, Ill.
M. A. Reeb, 597 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. C. Seguine, 17 State Street, New York City.
F. A. Wilder, Southern Gypsum Co., North Holston, Va.

H. H. McDonald, Secretary,
1611 Harris Trust Building, Chicago, Ill.
V. G. Marani, Washington Representative,
415 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Hollow Building Tile

H. M. Keasby, Chairman, Flatiron Building, New York City.
H. C. Downer, Malvern, Ohio.
Bert J. Graham, Cleveland, Ohio.
Frank R. Hale, Terre Haute, Ind.
J. T. Howington, Louisville, Ky.
B. C. Keeler, Mason City, Iowa.
J. R. Martin, San Antonio, Texas.
J. J. Whitacre, Whitacre-Greer Fireproofing Co., Waynesburg, Ohio.

E. R. Sturtevant, Secretary,
631 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Illuminating Glassware

M. F. Gleason, Chairman, Gleason-Tiebout Glass Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. H. Blumenauer, Jefferson Glass Co., Follansbee, W. Va.
I. J. Collins, Hocking Glass Co., Lancaster, Ohio.
T. H. Howard, Phoenix Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

James Lewis, Secretary,
Consolidated Lamp and Glass Co., Coraopolis, Pa.

Lighting Fixtures

Chas. F. Kinsman, Chairman, 16 East 40th Street, New York City.
A. D. Curtis, 235 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
E. F. Guth, Jefferson and Washington Avenues, St. Louis, Mo.
Benj. F. Klein, 312 High Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Herman Plaut, 432 East 23d Street, New York City.
M. Rosenberg, 20 Warren Street, New York City.
Albert Wahle, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

Wm. Horn, Secretary,
427 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lime

Wm. E. Carson, Chairman, Riverton Lime Co., Riverton, Va.
Chas. C. Rye, Vice-Chairman, Chas. Warner Co., Wilmington, Del.
C. W. S. Cobb, Glencoe Lime and Cement Co., St. Louis, Mo.
H. Dittlinger, New Braunfells, Texas.
T. J. Fleming, 519 Douglas Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
J. S. Hoskins, Longview Lime Works, Birmingham, Ala.
M. P. Kenney, Gager Lime and Manufacturing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
John Kling, Kelley Island Lime and Transport Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
J. M. Lounsbury, Allwood Lime Co., Manitowoc, Wis.
J. King McLanahan, Jr., American Lime and Stone Co., Tyrone, Pa.
H. J. Russell, F. W. Waite Lime Co., Glen Falls, N. Y.
L. T. Sunderland, Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Co., Kansas City, Mo.
G. B. Wood, Rockland & Rockport Lime Co., Rockland, Me.

Henry M. Camp, Secretary and Washington Representative,
Riggs Building, Washington, D. C.

STRUCTURAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT—SPECIAL WAR SERVICE

Metal Corner Beads

Henry W. Lamb, Chairman, 131 West State Street, Boston, Mass.
E. C. Jones, Milwaukee Corrugating Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
J. S. Rogers, Rogers Shear Co., Warren, Pa.

F. E. Sagendorph, Secretary and Washington Representative, Room 301, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

One member from California and one from Dubuque, Iowa, not selected.

Metal Lath

Zenas W. Carter, Chairman and Washington Representative, 925 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. Main 298.
W. H. Foster, General Fireproofing Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
H. W. Foote, Northwestern Expanded Metal Co., Chicago, Ill.
W. W. Galbreath, Youngstown Pressed Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
W. G. Hurlbut, Jr., Bostwich Steel Lath Co., Niles, Ohio.
Ira A. Thomas, Sykes Metal Lath and Roofing Co., Niles, Ohio.

Millwork

G. L. Curtis, Chairman and Washington Representative, 729 Riggs Building, Washington, D. C. Franklin 6426.
L. J. Bardwell, Minneapolis, Minn.
Chas. O. Bossert, Brooklyn, N. Y.
P. F. Conway, Danville, Va.
M. B. Copeland, Omaha, Nebr.
H. A. Gregg, Nashua, N. H.
E. R. Jones, Shreveport, La.
S. S. King, Dayton, Ohio.
J. E. Morgan, Oshkosh, Wis.
W. H. Morris, Chicago, Ill.
F. J. Moss, Kansas City, Mo.
E. C. Noelke, Burlington, Va.
W. M. Otis, Columbia, S. C.
J. W. Owens, Los Angeles, Calif.
Herman T. Rediske, Milwaukee, Wis.
A. J. Siegel, St. Louis, Mo.
Frank Stevens, Waco, Texas.

Geo. J. Osgood, Secretary and Treasurer, 228 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Mineral Aggregate

James G. Shaw, Chairman, 26 Courtland Street, New York City.
A. J. Blair, Milwaukee, Wis.
A. P. Burke, Atlanta, Ga.
G. A. France, Toledo, Ohio.
Jos. J. Hock, Baltimore, Md.
W. S. Holmes, Chattanooga, Tenn.
W. F. Jahncke, 814 Howard Avenue, New Orleans, La.
C. S. Lambie, Denver, Colo.
P. M. Lewis, Chicago, Ill.
G. V. Miller, 606 Majestic Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
B. D. Pierce, Bridgeport, Conn.
John Prince, Kansas City, Mo.
J. H. Roberts, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. F. Shaffner, Mount Airy, N. C.
Geo. D. Van Sciver, DeFrain Sand Co., Beach and Berks Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. Guy Sutton, Secretary and Washington Representative, District National Bank Building, Room 104, Washington, D. C.

Subcommittee on Crushed Stone

A. J. Blair, G. A. France and B. D. Pierce.

Subcommittee on Crushed Slag

G. A. France.

Subcommittee on Sand and Gravel

W. F. Jahncke, P. M. Lewis and Geo. D. Van Sciver.

Plate Glass

Charles W. Brown, Chairman, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. N. Davidson, Columbia Plate Glass Co., Blairsville, Pa.
Edward Ford, Edward Ford Plate Glass Co., Rossford, Ohio.
A. H. Gaffney, American Plate Glass Co., Kane, Pa.
T. H. Given, Allegheny Plate Glass Co., Glassmere, Pa.
J. W. Heidencamp, Heidencamp Plate Glass Co., Springdale, Pa.
C. H. Hill, Federal Plate Glass Co., Ottawa, Ill.
F. E. Troutman, Standard Plate Glass Co., Butler, Pa.
W. J. Wickes, Saginaw Plate Glass Co., Saginaw, Mich.

Plumbing Supplies

A. M. Maddock, Chairman, Thos. Maddock Sons Co., Trenton, N. J.
Chas. F. Arrott, U. S. Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. W. Bowers, American Pin Co., Waterbury, Conn.
D. Cleveland, Central Foundry Co., Birmingham, Ala.
L. C. Lawnin, N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Adolph Mueller, Mueller Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
H. W. Seymour, Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
Newton Stern, Pacific Porcelain Ware Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Frank Sutcliff, John Wood Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

C. E. McPhail, Secretary,
United Lead Co., Baltimore, Md.
George Herth, Jr., Washington Representative,
Southern Building, 15th and H Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Portland Cement

J. R. Morron, Chairman, 30 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. F. Affleck, 210 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
F. R. Bissell, 1001–1008 Praetorian Building, Dallax, Texas.
Chas. Boettcher, Ideal Building, Denver, Colo.
G. S. Brown, Alpha Portland Cement Co., Easton, Pa.
Geo. E. Cameron, Santa Cruz Portland Cement Co., San Francisco, Calif.
W. E. Erdell, Penn-Allen Portland Cement Co., Allentown, Pa.
Richard Hardy, Dixie Portland Cement Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
R. H. Hughes, Crescent Portland Cement Co., Wampum, Pa.
L. T. Sunderland, Ash Grove Lime and Portland Cement Co., Kansas City, Mo.
E. M. Young, Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Allentown, Pa.

Harold I. Todd, Washington Representative,
427 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Sand-Lime Brick

William Crume, Chairman, Crume Brick Co., Dayton, Ohio.
A. S. Bacon, Tift Silica Brick Co., Albany, Ga.
C. Carmichael, Winchester Brick Co., Boston, Mass.
E. Chapman, Belt Line Brick Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
J. Dyett, New Orleans Silica Brick Co., New Orleans, La.
John Jackson, Jackson & Church Co., Saginaw, Mich.
Mr. Koelsch, Sand Lime Brick Co., Boise, Idaho.
W. K. Squier, Paragon Plaster Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
Irwin Toepfer, Acme Brick Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Allen Walton, Secretary,
Hummelstown Brownstone Co., Waltonville, Pa.

Slate

Thomas S. Nelson, Chairman, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.
P. H. Close, Bellaire, Md.
C. N. Fay, 200 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

Arch. M. Jones, Secretary and Washington Representative,
711 13th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Tiling

F. W. Walker, Chairman, Beaver Falls Art Tile Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.
L. D. Lillibridge, American Encaustic Tile Co., Zanesville, Ohio.
N. E. Loomis, Mosaic Tile Co., Zanesville, Ohio.

Weather Strips

Jos. R. McCarger, Chairman, American Metal Weather Strip Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Alfred M. Lane, Monarch Metal Weather Strip Co., 4121 Forrest Park Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.
H. S. Drake, Higgins Co., Newport, Ky.

Window Glass

W. L. Monro, Chairman, American Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Frank Bastin, Blackford Window Glass Co., Vincennes, Ind.
Frank Bostock, Sunflower Glass Co., Sapulpa, Okla.
C. W. Brown, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
T. W. Camp, Camp Interests, Smethport, Pa.
U. G. Baker, Baker Bros. Glass Co., Okmulgee, Okla.
S. B. Henshaw, Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Co., Charleston, W. Va.
H. R. Hilton, Allegany Window Glass Co., Vincennes, Ind.
W. A. Jones, U. S. Window Glass Co., Columbus, Ohio.
J. M. Neenan, Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
L. S. Skelton, Okmulgee Window Glass Co., Okmulgee, Okla.
H. J. Walter, Consolidated Machine Co., Bradford, Pa.
Chas. Wandless.
O. A. Wood, Fairmont Window Glass Corp., Fairmont, W. Va.

J. R. Johnston, Secretary,
National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. Ellsworth Parker, Washington Representative,
301 Star Building, Washington, D. C.

Wire Screen Doors and Windows

Wm. H. Ellis, Chairman, 1815 North Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
B. C. Rockwell, Vice-Chairman, Camden, Ark.

Map Showing Regional Divisions of the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board.
Charles A. Otis, Chief of Section.

War Industries Board Regional Advisors (see 10C2) of the Resources and Conversion Section

1. Boston	Stuart W. Webb	Care of Chamber of Commerce
2. Bridgeport	B. D. Pierce, Jr.	First Bridgeport National Bank Building
3. New York	Wm. F. Morgan	Care of Merchants' Association of New York
4. Philadelphia	Ernest T. Trigg	21st Floor, Finance Building
5. Pittsburgh	George S. Oliver	Care of Chamber of Commerce
6. Rochester	E. A. Fletcher	Care of Chamber of Commerce
7. Cleveland	W. B. McAllister	Care of Chamber of Commerce
8. Detroit	Allan A. Templeton	Care of Detroit Board of Commerce
9. Chicago	D. E. Felt	29 South La Salle Street
10. Cincinnati	Edwin C. Gibbs	31 East Fourth Street
11. Baltimore	F. S. Chavannes	Care of Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, 109 E. German St.
12. Atlanta	Edward H. Inman	301 Fourth National Bank Building
13. Birmingham	T. H. Aldrich	322 Brown-Marx Building
14. Kansas City	Franklin D. Crabbs	10th and Central Street
15. St. Louis	Jackson Johnson	510 Locust Street
16. St. Paul	D. R. Cotton	1414 Pioneer Building
17. Milwaukee	August H. Vogel	Fourth Floor, City Hall
18. Dallas	Louis Lipsitz	407–9 Southland Life Building
19. San Francisco	Frederick J. Koster	Care of Chamber of Commerce
20. Seattle	Herbert Witherspoon	814 Alaska Building
21. Denver	Cass. E. Herrington	510 Symes Building

W. J. Donahue, Spokane, Wash.
Arthur Ross, Home Building and Material Co., Ashboro, N. C.
H. H. Russell, E. F. Burrows Co., Portland, Me.
F. P. Sievers, Farley & Loetscher, Dubuque, Iowa.
E. M. Underwood, Watson Manufacturing Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

Jas. B. Henderson, Secretary and Treasurer,
1319 W Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Resources and Conversion Section 10C

Facilities Division 10C1

S. P. Bush, *Chief*

Licenses to Build 10C2

The erection of buildings throughout the country is now possible under the following conditions:

No building operation can be undertaken without a license issued by the War Industries Board. If the building is for Government purposes, or is an extension to an industrial plant engaged in work for the Government, the license is issued by the new Facilities Division. If the building is for essential purposes, but not directly contributing to the winning of the war, the license is issued by the Non-War Construction Section.

Applications for a license for work of the first class must be made to the new Facilities Division, if built by the Government, or to this Division through the Regional Advisor of the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board, if the construction is necessary for the winning of the war; and if such an application is approved, a license is issued by the new Facilities Division (p. 490).

Applications for the latter class (private building, non-war construction) must be made through the local and State Councils of Defense (see 9D2); if the application is approved, it is forwarded to the Non-War Construction Section, and if favorable action is taken here, a license is issued.

Copies of such licenses are sent to the Building Materials Section, which issues, upon application, a permit by which the desired materials may be obtained. If the work involves the use of a material that by reason of shortage is being allocated, a substitute of some other material is suggested, or if the material requires a priority rating, for example, steel, the application is sent to the Priorities Division for the necessary rating. With this license the contractor may secure from the manufacturer or producer the building material required. (See Clearances 10D.)

The building material producers, or manufacturers, are placed upon the honor system by the Priorities Division (see 9B and 9C).

Clearances 10D

Where a license has been granted for a project, whether it be for war work or non-war work, application must be made to the Building Materials Section for clearance, and, if a price has been established, for allocation. The recommendation as to the manufacturer or producer with whom the order should be placed, and the price to be paid, will be furnished by the Building Materials Section. This order is placed with the nearest available manufacturer or producer, so as to involve the least possible transportation. When the manufacturer or producer nearest to the given point of consumption have received orders for all the material he can furnish, the orders are then placed with the nearest manufacturer or producer who can furnish the material. In this way the transportation is reduced to a minimum, an equitable distribution of Government orders is effected among the several manufacturers or producers, and the confusion resulting from placing orders by the several Government Departments without reference to each other is avoided. Where one Department purchases without regard to another, it frequently happens that a manufacturer or producer will receive more orders than he can fill, while his neighbor has very little business. The result is that the greatest efficiency in deliveries is impossible.

Applications for Priority 10E

Under 9D2, "Non-War Construction," reference was made in the last issue to the method of application for "Clearances" on non-war construction, as set forth in Circular No. 21, issued by the Priorities Division. Under date of September 26, a supplementary circular was issued, which reads as follows:

"Contractors and others engaged in the construction of streets, pavements, and roadways now substantially under way are authorized to continue such construction, and manufacturers and distributors of and dealers in materials used in connection therewith may continue to furnish same for such construction work up to November 1, 1918. Applications for permits should be promptly made to the United States Highway Council through the State Highway Department for the completion of all such work now under contract and under construction which cannot be completed prior to November 1.

No new contracts for the maintenance, construction, or reconstruction of streets, pavements, and highways should be entered into, or no new construction not now in progress undertaken, either prior or subsequent to November 1, without first obtaining a permit from the United States Highway Council, through the State Highway Department."

Subdivision 2 of Circular No. 21 (see 9D2), providing for the approval and clearances of "Repairs and extensions to existing buildings, involving in the aggregate a cost not to exceed $2,500," is amplified by the supplemental circular to include "New construction for farm purposes only, involving in the aggregate a cost not to exceed $1,000."

Price Fixing 10F

When the Government demand for materials takes the major part of the available supply, it is necessary to allocate this supply to the several Government Departments. In order to secure an efficient and equitable distribution of the material it is necessary for the Government to fix a price. In establishing fair prices, the Federal Trade Commission makes an investigation of the books of the various manufacturers or producers and renders a report of its findings to the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board. The Commodity Section, or the Building Materials Section in this case, conducts the preliminary negotiations with the industry and arranges for a hearing of the industry before the Price Fixing Committee. When the industry is granted a hearing, the Price

Fixing Committee establishes a price on the evidence presented by the Federal Trade Commission and the industry. This price covers the cost of production plus a proper allowance for overhead expenses, including selling expenses, depreciation, and a profit depending on the turnover in the industry. Such prices are generally fixed for both the Government and the public and are subject to review at fixed intervals of about three or four months. Prices have been fixed for the following building materials: iron and steel, lumber, Portland cement, hollow building tile, and in the metropolitan districts of New York and Philadelphia, for sand, gravel, and crushed stone.

Allocation 10G

The work of allocating construction projects involves the allocation, first, of the project itself, and, second, the allocation of the materials with which the project may be constructed. The allocation of the project, if it be for war purposes, will now be determined by the Facilities Division, with respect to the transportation facilities for the delivery of raw materials, including fuel, to the plant, and for the delivery of the plant's products, and the available supply of labor for construction and operation.

The allocations of materials for construction are made by the Building Materials Section.

The allocation of materials, apparatus, and devices is made through the close coöperation of the Commodities Section and the War Service Committees (see 10B) of the industry or industries furnishing them. In many cases the allotment of orders to the various plants—the distribution of production—has been put directly up to the industrial organizations themselves. As a result, there are today organizations in practically all of the building material industries, representing 100 per cent of the producers, where before the war there was no semblance of coöperative effort. This development of the industrial organization must prove to be one of the very great and lasting benefits of our war experience.

Standards 10H

Frequent meetings are held between the representatives of the various construction bureaus of the Government, representatives of other sections of the War Industries Board, and the War Service Committees, representing the various building material industries, to discuss the numerous problems of standardization relating to building construction.

Standardizations effected by the War Industries Board are of three general classes:

Design: Those which effect a change in the design of a product for the purpose of conserving materials or labor in manufacture. Examples of such standards are the proposed reduction in thickness of insulating wall on electric conductors, and the use of single instead of double braid; also the reduction in card weights of cast-iron pipe.

Type: A certain limited number of the great variety of types of hardware, wiring devices, or electric apparatus, for example, are selected as standards, and no others are permitted to be made.

Practice: The use of products is regulated, as in cast-iron pipe, where nothing heavier than "standard" weight may be used, or, in plumbing, where back venting is not permitted.

Some of these standards apply only on Government work; others are for civil work, while the same standard sometimes applies to both. When standards are reported in the Structural Service Department, they will be indicated by the smybol GS, if for Government work; by the symbol CS, if for civil work. Standards have already been approved for composition roofing, millwork, window screens and doors, building hardware, gypsum plaster and wall board, fiber wall board, lighting fixtures, and there are now under consideration, standards for heating and sanitary apparatus, electrical materials, slate and clay roofing, and paints.

STANDARDS APPROVED

Finishing Hardware GS (Indirectly for CS) 10H1

Practically every item under this heading has been standardized and described and diagrammed in a circular issued by the War Industries Board, known as "United States Standard Specifications and Details for War Building Projects."

From that circular we quote the following:

"In specifying the finishing hardware for any project, selection is to be made from the Standard Specification of such items as apply, care being taken to see that hardware selected will fit the millwork specified. The wording opposite the heads 'General' and 'Finish' and the specification opposite each selected item is to be copied exactly. The Architect's specification also is to refer to the U. S. Standard Specifications and Details as to hardware, giving the Section and Plate numbers and item letters of each selection so as to facilitate references. It is to be understood that existing stocks, carrying commercial finishes, should be utilized in so far as they may be acceptable to the Purchasing Officer before resorting to the manufacture of Standard Designs."

Piping: Drainage, Water, Gas. GS 10H2

1. Nothing larger than 4-inch diameter nor heavier than standard plain cast-iron soil-pipe is to be used for vertical stacks above ground, the full-size stack to be carried through the roof. Portland cement concrete or vitrified clay pipe shall be used for horizontal lines under ground.
2. There shall be no back vents used.
3. No house-traps or fresh-air vents shall be used.
4. Water service pipes shall be of ¾-inch galvanized wrought steel or iron for single houses, and of proportionately larger size for larger buildings.
5. No patterns for soil-pipe and fittings other than those listed in the schedule of the Conservation Section of the War Industries Board shall be used.
6. The installation of gas piping in houses will not be permitted where electricity is available for lighting purposes. This will not prohibit the installation of gas piping for heating and cooking purposes where the extreme extension of the distribution mains to the houses is less than 1,000 feet.
7. No system of gas-mains shall be installed in any project requiring an extension of more than 1,000 feet from the existing source of supply without the special approval of the War Industries Board.
8. No metal pipe shall be used for water-mains without special permission of the War Industries Board. This does not apply to pipe-lines carrying pressures of more than 100 pounds.
9. The number of fire hydrants shall be reduced to the absolute minimum necessary for adequate fire-protection.
10. All water-supply tanks shall be of other material than metal.
11. Culvert pipes shall be reinforced concrete, burned clay, or other material than metal.
12. Cellar-floor drainage shall be restricted to the use of underground drains which may be turned up to the floor-level and finished with a screw-plug connection.

Cast-Iron Soil Pipe. CS 10H3

1. No patterns other than those listed to be made during the war.
2. All pipe and fittings to be furnished "plain" only.
3. Soil-pipe to be made only in the standard and extra-heavy weights, and in 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 8-, 10-, and 12-inch sizes.
4. Fittings to be made only in the standard and extra-heavy weights.
5. The existing card weights of standard pipe to continue.
6. The existing card weights of extra-heavy pipe to be modified as follows:

2-inch,	2½ lbs. reduction per length, new weight	25	lbs. per length.
3-inch,	3 lbs. reduction per length, new weight	44½	lbs. per length.
4-inch,	7 lbs. reduction per length, new weight	58	lbs. per length.
5-inch,	14 lbs. reduction per length, new weight	71	lbs. per length.
6-inch,	15 lbs. reduction per length, new weight	85	lbs. per length.
8-inch,	45 lbs. reduction per length, new weight	125	lbs. per length.
10-inch,	50 lbs. reduction per length, new weight	175	lbs. per length.
12-inch,	50 lbs. reduction per length, new weight	220	lbs. per length.

All pipe to be of the same length as before, which is a laying length of 5 feet for single hub-length.

The over-all length of double hub pipe to be the same as the over-all length of single hub pipe.

Standard Fitting Dimensions

The over-all dimensions of 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-inch fittings are not to exceed the over-all dimensions of extra-heavy fittings in accordance with the so-called "NACO" specifications. The barrel diameter and hub and spigot dimensions are to be in accordance with the dimensions which exist on the corresponding sizes of standard pipe. The wall thickness to be such that the weights of the standard fittings shall not be greater than the following:

2-inch,	60 per cent } of the weight of the extra-heavy
3-inch,	65 per cent } fittings made in accordance with
4- to 6-inch inc.,	70 per cent } the NACO specifications.
8-inch	}
10-inch	} to be made as heretofore.
12-inch	}

Extra-Heavy Fitting Dimensions

The dimensions and weights of 2- to 6-inch sizes to be in accordance with the so called NACO specifications.

8-, 10-, and 12-inch sizes to be made as heretofore.

7. The following fittings only are to be made during the period of the war in the following sizes and in standard and extra-heavy weights:

¼ Bend, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 8-, 10-, and 12-inch.
⅛ Bend, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 8-, 10-, and 12-inch.
Long-sweep ¼ Bend, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-inch.
Sanitary T Branch, 2-, 3-, 4-, 4 x 2-, 5-, 6-, 8-, 10-, and 12-inch.
Y Branch, 2-, 3-, 4-, 4 x 2-, 4 x 3-, 5-, 5 x 4-, 6-, 6 x 2-, 6 x 4-, 8-, 10-, and 12-inch.
Sanitary Cross, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 8-, and 10-inch.
Double Y Branch, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 8-, and 10-inch.
Iron Ferrule with Brass Trap Screw, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, and 8-inch.
Tapped Sanitary T Branch, 2 x 2-, 3 x 2-, 4 x 2-, 5 x 2-, and 6 x 2-inch.
Increaser, 2 x 3-, 2 x 4-, 3 x 4-, 3 x 5-, 4 x 5-, 4 x 6-, and 5 x 6-inch.
Short Tapped Increaser, 1¼ x 2-, 1½ x 2-, 2 x 3, and 2 x 4-inch.
Vent Cap—Spigot End, 2-, 3-, and 4-inch.
Double Hub, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 8-, 10-, and 12-inch.
Reducer, 2 x 3-, 4 x 2-, 4 x 3-, 5 x 3-, 5 x 4-, 6 x 4-, 6 x 5-, 8 x 6-, 10 x 8-, and 12 x 10-inch.
Special Hub Reducers, 3 x 2-, 4 x 3-, 5 x 4-, 6 x 4-, and 6 x 5-inch.
Plug, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 8-, 10-, and 12-inch.
Roof Iron, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-inch.
Floor-Plate, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-inch.
Pipe-Rest, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 8-, and 10-inch.
Pipe-Hook, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-inch.
Pipe-Strainer, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-inch.
½ S. or P. Trap, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, and 8-inch.
Running Trap, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-inch.
½ S. or P. Trap with Vent, 2 x 2-, 3 x 3-, 4 x 4-, 5 x 4-, and 6 x 4-inch.
Running Trap with Vent, 2 x 2-, 3 x 3-, 4 x 4-, 5 x 4-, 6 x 4-, 8 x 6-, 10 x 8-, and 12 x 6-inch.
Running Trap with Double Vent, 2 x 2-, 3 x 3-, 4 x 4-, 5 x 4-, and 6 x 4-inch.

8. The following fittings to be made during the period of the war in the following sizes and in extra-heavy weights only:

Iron Closet Bend with Flange, 4 x 18-inch.
Drum Traps known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4.
Garage Separating Trap, 3-inch Outlet, 4-inch Outlet.

9. The following fittings to be made during the period of the war in the following sizes and in standard weights only:

Large Cesspool with Bell Trap and Grating, 12 x 12 x 10, 15 x 15 x 10, 16 x 16 x 10 inches deep.
Square Cesspool Plate, 4 x 4-, 5 x 5-, 6 x 6-, 7 x 7-, 8 x 8-, 10 x 10-, and 12 x 12-inch diam.
Round Cesspool Plate 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9-, 10-, and 12-inch diam.

Tubular Plumbing Goods. CS 10H4

Traps, Wastes and Overflows, Basin, Tank and Bath Supplies, made of Brass Material, and Their Accessories.

1. No new styles, sizes, or gauges to be made during the period of the war by any manufacturer.

2. *Wrought traps* to be limited to the following styles, sizes, and gauges:

One Style Plain P. Trap, with cleanout in 1¼-inch size.
One Style Plain S. Trap, with cleanout in 1¼-inch size.
One Style Sink Trap in 1¼-, 1½-, and 2-inch sizes.
All the above traps may be furnished with wrought or cast P. O. Plugs or wrought sink couplings.
All the above traps to be furnished in 20-gauge brazed tubing only.
All the above traps to be made with washer joints only.

3. *Cast traps* to be limited to the following styles, sizes, and gauges:

One Style Plain P. Trap, with cleanout in 1¼-inch size.
One Style Plain S. Trap, with cleanout in 1¼- and 1½-inch size.
One Style N. Y. Regulation Trap, with cleanout in 1¼-, 1½-, and 2-inch size.
One Style Bag Offset Trap, with cleanout in 1¼- and 1½-inch size.
One Style Bag Offset Trap, I. P. outlet, with cleanout in 1¼- and 1½-inch size.
All the above traps may be furnished with wrought or cast P. O. Plugs or wrought sink couplings.
All the above traps to be furnished in 22 B & S gauge brazed tubing only.
All the above traps to be made with washer joints only.

4. *Connected wastes and overflows* to be limited to the following styles, sizes, and gauges:

One Style adjustable all-wrought fixture, including wrought top and bottom strainers and wrought nuts made of 1¾-inch O. D. brazed tubing 22 B & S gauge.
One Style adjustable all-cast fixture, including cast top and bottom strainers and cast nuts made of 1¾-inch O. D. brazed tubing 22 B & S gauge.
All Styles and sizes of Ideal or Bi-Transit wastes and overflows to be discontinued.

5. *Basin Supply Pipes* to be limited to the following styles, sizes, and gauges:

⅜-inch I. P. S. straight basin supply pipes to the floor, 12-gauge brazed tubing 26½ inches long, threaded on each end.
⅜-inch O. D. straight basin supply pipes to the floor, reduced on one end to ⅜ inch O. D., not threaded on either end, complete with coupling nuts, friction rings, and rubber washers, 16-gauge brazed tubing.
⅜-inch I. P. S. angle basin supply pipes to the wall, 12-gauge brazed tubing threaded on both ends.
⅜-inch O. D. angle basin supply pipes to wall, reduced on basin end to ⅜-inch O. D., not threaded on either end, complete with coupling nuts, friction rings, and rubber washers, 16-gauge brazed tubing.
Straight Crawford Connection. Angle Crawford connection.
All the above ⅜-inch I. P. S. supply pipes to be furnished with reducer.
All the above supply pipes to be furnished with heavy flanges.

6. *Bath Supply Pipes* to be limited to the following styles, sizes, and gauges:

½-inch I. P. S. straight bath supply pipes to the floor, threaded on each end, 20½ inches long, 12-gauge brazed tubing.
½-inch O. D. offset bath supply pipes, 16-gauge brazed tubing, complete with coupling nuts, slip nuts, friction rings, and rubber washers.
All the above ½-inch supply pipes may be furnished with ball offset couplings.
All the above supply pipes to be furnished with heavy flanges.

7. *Supply Pipe for Closet Tanks* to be limited to the following styles, sizes, and gauges:

One Style tank supply pipe made of ⅜-inch I. P. S. brazed tubing, 12 B & S gauge, 21 inches long, threaded on one end, collar formed on other end, furnished with heavy flange.

Range Boilers. CS 10H5

1. No new styles, sizes or gauges of range boilers or expansion tanks to be manufactured during the period of the war.
2. All range boilers and expansion tanks to be made from 12-gauge steel only.
3. All malleable boiler and tank heads to be eliminated.
4. Each manufacturer to reduce his line of horizontal range boilers to the two following sizes: 10 x 34 inches, 16 gals.; 12 x 36 inches, 18 gals.
5. Each manufacturer to reduce his line of vertical range boilers to the following sizes and all side spurs to be eliminated.

12 x 36 inches, 18 gals. 16 x 60 inches, 52 gals. 20 x 60 inches, 82 gals.
12 x 60 inches, 30 gals. 14 x 60 inches, 40 gals. 22 x 60 inches, 100 gals.

6. Each manufacturer to reduce his line of expansion tanks to the following sizes: 12 x 20 inches, 10 gals.; 12 x 36 inches, 18 gals.

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